The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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MERCANTILE AGENCY.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1849.

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Having purchased from the firm of J. M. Bradstreet & Son all their right, title, and interest in and to the Improved Mercantile Agency, it will be continued under the style of The J. M. Bradstreet & Son Company. Having reorganized the business in many of its branches, and added a number of important features—with ample capital—with the accumulated experience of a large corps of employes, many of whom have been long in the service—and the completion of a system which has taken more than twenty-five years to perfect, with our Branch Offices in all commercial centres, from Boston to San Francisco, and from Montreal to New Orleans, with our whole business under one management and in one interest, we feel justified in claiming for our Agency, that in many important features it has never been equaled, while in no particular has it ever been surpassed.

The fortieth semi-annual volume of our Reports is now being prepared and will be issued Jan. 1, 1877.

Relying solely on the merits of our work, we respectfully solicit an examination of our system, with the assurance of our ability to substantiate all we claim, and with the knowledge that it is worthy of the earnest consideration of every person dispensing credit.

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For the present we offer, delivered in the City, our Superior Coal, being the product of the BUTLER COLLIERY COMPANY and the PITTSON COAL COMPANY'S Mines, located near Wilkesbarre and Pittston, Pa., carefully screened and delivered promptly by obliging drivers at the following prices per net ton of 2,000 pounds:

LARGE EGG	$7.50
SMALL EGG	7.50
RANGE	8.00
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Briar Hill, Erie, Blossburg, and other Coal for Sale at Market Rates. Orders from City or Country will receive prompt attention.

Coal by the car-load at reduced rates.
J. L. HATHAWAY.

WILMINGTON
COAL!
REDUCED.

Wilmington Ton Lots to Dealers in Yard, $3.00 per ton.
Wilmington Retail Delivered, $4 per ton.
Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Co.
Wilmington Star Coal Co.
Wilmington Coal Mining & Mfg. Co.
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THE TOBEY
FURNITURE CO.,
STATE & ADAMS-STS.,

Are now offering the largest and most complete assortment of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE ever offered in this market, at a most ASTONISHING SACRIFICE—which defies ALL competition!

PARLOR FURNITURE,
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
LIBRARY FURNITURE,
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This announcement is worthy of the attention of every close buyer. Purchasers will consult their own interests, and call at No. 195 State-st., Chicago.
THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMONDS.

New lot of magnificent Stones, set and unset. Also a consignment of a large Bankrupt Stock of Ear Rings, Finger Rings, &c., which we shall close out at one-half price.

GILES, BRO. & CO.
268 Wabash-av.

Orders for selections promptly responded to.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT.

Very choice loans on very choice business property at EVEN; $40,000, $30,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000 at 8.
SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

7 PER CENT

In sums of $15,000 and upward on choice inside real estate. Smaller sums at 8 per cent.
JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES

To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Bank Chamber of Commerce.

HOTEL.

THE
Commercial Hotel

Has new Passenger Elevator and other recently added improvements. Boarders will now be taken at very low rates for the winter.
H. G. PULLING.

HATS AND FURS.

Election Returns!

The following gentlemen can be found at
87 MADISON-ST.
Fred W. Erby, Clem F. Periolat
J. M. Loomis, John G. Ivers,
Charles B. Smith,
Late J. A. SMITH & CO.

We are determined to assist our unfortunate FRIENDS by filling Election Bets at the following low rates:

Youman's Dress Silk Hat $9, for $7
Broadway Style Silk Hat $7, for $6
Broadway Style Silk Hat $6, for $5

ALL STIFF AND SOFT HATS
10 per cent less than marked prices. All Goods marked in plain figures.

J. A. Smith & Co.
Bankrupt Stock 50 per cent less than original cost.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Furs and Fur Trimmings
IN THE CITY.
Furs Cleaned, Altered and Repaired at Short Notice.
COUNTRY ORDERS
Filled at same prices, we paying express charges.

ERBY & PERIOLAT,
87 MADISON-ST.
Cash paid for Raw Furs.

THE CANADA
Fur Manufacturing Co.
Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin,

Is the only establishment where you can find the largest stock of Furs in endless variety, and of best workmanship, at manufacturer's prices.

Any article can be made to order at shortest notice.

BEAK & BUCHER.

HATS *New Style DERBY HATS, for Young Men, just received.*
J. S. BARNES & CO.,
70 Madison-st.

ART SALE.

ART SALE
At Exposition Art Hall.
1,032 PAINTINGS
By such Eminent Artists as

Gerome,	Achenbach,	Perkois,
Troyon,	Walker,	Reinhardt,
Zamacois,	Pabst,	May,
Lambinet,	Hue,	Ramsey,
Veron,	Moormans,	Bierstadt,
Vibert,	Jimenez,	Bellows,
Guillemin,	Bakalowicz,	Moran,
Verschuur,	Egusquiza,	Hamilton,
Pasini,	Herzeg,	Inness,

And others too numerous to mention, from the Philadelphia Galleries of

C. F. HASELTINE.

Such an immense number of fine Works of Art have not been previously offered in the country at
PUBLIC SALE,
And the opportunity should not be lost.
Sale Commences Monday Eve., Nov. 13.
Paintings now on free view from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 7 to 10 p. m.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

R.T.M. R.T.M.

All the World Take Notice!

We are making the largest reductions ever given from the usual price of first-class pianos and organs.

Any person residing between the North and the South Pole who will send us their address will receive free of cost a descriptive catalogue, so that they may buy of us their

PIANOS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Fine rosewood cases, carved legs, splendid tone; prices $250 to $300, terms $25 cash and $15 monthly, or $50 cash and $10 monthly; prices $300 to $400, terms $50 cash and $25 monthly; prices $500 to $600, terms $100 cash and $50 monthly.

ORGANS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Fine new style cases, sweetest quality of tone, $100 to $150, $200 to $250; terms $25 cash and $10 monthly. Quarterly payments on pianos or organs received if desired. Old instruments taken in exchange.

Anything to make trade lively.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
92 Van Buren-st.

R.T.M. R.T.M.

SHIRTS.

THE ORIENTAL
SHIRT!

To order and in stock, made of New York Mills or Wamsutta Muslin. The HEAVIEST and BEST Linens used in Bosoms and Cuffs, and is WARRANTED in fit, make, and quality to compare with any shirt made in the world, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

A full line of rich and fine GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AND UNDERWEAR as can be found in Chicago.

E. JENNINGS & CO.
111 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
Factory, 420 West Randolph-st.

LAUNDRY.

Oriental Laundry

420 West Randolph-st. Office, 111 South Clark-st.
E. JENNINGS & CO.,
Proprietors.

HOPE!

It Is Nip and Tuck, and All Is Not Lost that Is in Danger.

Never Give Up the Ship—Don't Pass in the Chips Yet Awhile.

While There's Life There's Hope—It Looks as Though We'd Got 'Em.

Several of the Doubtful States Pan Out Well for Hayes and Wheeler.

Wisconsin Gives a Republican Majority of Over 3,000—California Safe.

Oregon and Nevada Undoubtedly Ditto—Florida Pronounced Sure.

Encouraging Reports from Louisiana and South Carolina.

The Republicans Have Good Grounds for Claiming North Carolina.

Tilden Frightened, and the Democrats Down in the Mouth.

Illinois Unquestionably Republican by from 10,000 to 15,000 Majority.

In Chicago the Republicans Elect Two Out of Three Congressmen,

Besides State's-Attorney, Recorder, Circuit Clerk, and Coroner.

The Local Legislative Ticket Largely Republican—Kern Elected Sheriff.

IN GENERAL.

THE SITUATION.

A CHILLING FROST FOR TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—The Chairman of the State Republican Committee telegraphs that Florida has given 1,500 majority for Hayes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8—5:30 p. m.—Ex-Attorney-General Williams has just received a dispatch from Senator Mitchell, at Portland, Oregon, saying that Oregon is certain for Hayes.

CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8—8 p. m.—The President to-night, before leaving for Philadelphia to attend the closing exercises at the Centennial, expressed great confidence in the election of Hayes. He said that he had received advices early this evening from the Republican Committee in New York which made him confident of Tilden's defeat. There are indications now that the Democratic claims to North Carolina are not well founded, and that it, at least, must be counted among the doubtful States. Old residents of that State now here say that it is impossible that complete returns should have been obtained. The Democrats here now concede Louisiana to the Republicans.

MORE AND BETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8—9 p. m.—McCormick telegraphs from New York that California, Nevada, Oregon, Louisiana, and Florida are for Hayes.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8—9:30 p. m.—The Republican Congressional Committee has just received a dispatch claiming that North Carolina is Republican by 10,000. The Democratic Committee has just received a dispatch claiming Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina for the Democrats. It is doubtful whether results can be ascertained to-night.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8—10:30 p. m.—At the Democratic Headquarters the announcement was made to the crowd that the Republicans had evidently been tampering with the wires, and it would be better for all to go home and wait patiently till morning, when they would undoubtedl yhear that Tilden has been elected.

FEELS BLUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Gov. Tilden was at the Democratic Committee Rooms, in the Everett House, this afternoon, in consultation with political friends, and when he emerged into the main hall of the hotel his face betrayed intense anxiety, while the gentlemen who escorted him from the rooms wore a solemnity of countenance which appalled the cluster of Democrats in waiting for the appearance of the Presidential candidate. A silence fell on those present, and as the crowd parted to allow Gov. Tileen to pass few spoke to him and many took off their hats and stood in attitudes expressive of the deepest sympathy. A feeling, unexpressed in words but betrayed in every outward sign, pervaded the minds of all that Mr. Tilden had lost heart, and was no longer to be considered the successful candidate for the Presidency. If the Governor had been carried by in his coffin there could scarcely have been depicted in the faces of the crowd more unaffected sorrow and sympathy. As Mr. Tilden came into the hall he

INQUIRED THE LATEST NEWS

of one or two new-comers. The reply was that he could as yet be sure of only 184 Electoral votes. "Oh," said he, "this looks like a pull-up." His voice betrayed considerable emotion. Moisture dimmed his eyes, and his step appeared a little uncertain. He bowed to several gentlemen with an air of ceremony, and went out.

Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, this afternoon was accosted by a *Tribune* reporter, who, after congratulating him on his handsome majority of 10,000,—an increase of 9,000 over his majority of 1874 for Congress,—asked him his opinion of the general result for the Presidency. It was evident from Mr. Hewitt's manner that he looked upon the issue as doubtful. According to figures then in the *Tribune* office it had been narrowed down to the votes of Louisiana and South Carolina. This fact was mentioned to Mr. Hewitt. He said the vote was very close, and that it would probably be decided by the vote of those two States. He evidently feared, without saying so, that Louisiana and South Carolina would both be counted in for Hayes. This action, he said, would be such as every true patriot would regret, as the consequence to the country would unquestionably

BE VERY SERIOUS.

If Mr. Tilden is elected, added Mr. Hewitt, I shall attribute it not to the Democratic party, but to the people of the whole country of both parties, for much of Mr. Tilden's support has come from Republicans.

MORE GOOD NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The following is just received:

> JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 8.—*John C. Reid, New York Times:* The Republicans will elect four Electors and two Congressmen and the entire State ticket.
> PETER JONES,
> Secretary Campaign Committee.

Also this from San Francisco:

> The State is Republican beyond a doubt. We gain two Congressmen.
> ALEX G. ABELL,
> Chairman State Committee.

The *Times'* own correspondent at Columbia, S. C., telegraphs:

> No doubt about this State. Hayes has 8,000 to 10,000 majority. The South Carolina Associated Press dispatches are run in Tilden's interest.

The excitement here is intense.

A CHANGE OF OPINION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—8 p. m.—Twelve hours have wrought a radical change of belief in this city. The Democrats went home last night, such of them as went home at all, wet, but jubilant. The Republicans went home wet, but not jubilant. This morning all alike awoke to doubt and uncertainty. The wild dispatches which caused tumults at Tammany late Tuesday were succeeded by more reasonable ones early Wednesday. All day long the excitement has been at fever heat. Newspaper Row, by reason of its bulletins, has been the display ground of a most uncommon interest. Thousands of throats must be suffering seriously from hoarseness, yet never for a half-hour, with no exception for meal times, has the crowd dispersed or the cheering ceased. Tilden's party made the noise last night, as it has throughout the campaign. To-day it was the turn of the Hayes party, and right well it was improved when the *Times* put its figures at 8 o'clock showing the

PROBABLE ELECTION OF HAYES,

seconded by the specials from Florida and South Carolina. Then followed a remarkable scene. The hundreds of men densely packed into the space around the Franklin statue gave round after round of cheers for Hayes and Wheeler, till the tall tower was well nigh shaken with the reverberations, while from his calm height the printer-philosopher looked down benignantly upon the hat-tossing, wildly shouting mass, whose enthusiasm has since given few signs of abatement. It was scarcely to be believed that there were Republicans enough in this Democratic haven to raise so deafening a cheer. The feeling seemed to

RUN QUITE IN ONE CHANNEL.

Whatever the *Sun* displayed called but few readers, and these kept perfect silence. It was suggested that Tammany never woke up the first day after an election, being too overcome by the labor of voting, or other cause.

At the Republican Headquarters the same uncertainty obtained as in most other places. Telegrams were received from California, Wisconsin, South Carolina, and Florida, but they were not more desisive than the previous ones. The rooms were thronged during the day, and this evening are full to almost suffocation.

Thousands of people remain in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to keep track of the magic-lanternized returns. When there are no dispatches to show, the manager utilizes time by throwing out in strong relief the attractions of a circus, or the superior merits of a certain hatter's hats.

TILDEN HAS LAID DOWN A NEW PLATFORM

to guide himself by as President. In an interview, published in an evening paper, he is credited with the following: "I am sure that when my election is a patent fact the people of the United States will accept the result of the election as their own verdict, and even the bitterest enemies of the Democratic party would be the first to rise in arms against anybody who would pretend to interfere with the inauguration. I must confess I have been myself astonished at the extent of popular revolution even in this city. I expected no such majority as I received, and I understood from good sources that the Republicans

BOUGHT 6,000 OR 8,000 VOTES,

which would make my majority larger. My record is before the people. I have been elected on it, and I propose to administer the Government, if inaugurated, on the principles upon which the people have chosen me as their Executive. To tell you the honest truth, I believe at least one-third of the Republicans of the country are glad of my election. All these notions about restoring the South to the old status quo before the war are simply newspaper clap-trap. The Democratic party, in which the next Congress will have twenty-five majority, has no idea of any such thing. I am sure I haven't. The country will be governed, so far as I am concerned, upon pure, fair Democratic principles of justice to all men of all classes."

For the innocent and virtuous Tilden to have learned that the wicked Republicans bought 6,000 to 8,000 votes in New York and so introduced poll corruption in a city notoriously free from all corruption is held to be

A VERY SAD THING.

That the same good Tilden should have mentioned it shows how keenly he felt the blow, but the pure air at Washington, if he gets to breathe it, will be sufficiently reviving.

There is perhaps but one perfectly peaceful man in New York to-night. His name is Peter Cooper. He expected nothing and he has not been disappointed. His standard reply to questions regarding the election is: "Well, I haven't lost any sleep upon it. I simply wanted to sow a little good seed. The fact is my nomination and my acceptance of it were a good deal like backing up a theory.

FROM GOV. KELLOGG.

Gov. Kellogg sends the following to the *Times* from New Orleans:

> We have carried the State beyond a reasonable doubt. Returns come slow, with large gains everywhere except in five "bull-dogged" Republican parishes.
> W. P. KELLOGG.

A special from the *Times'* own correspondent at Columbia, S. C., says:

> Our majority here is reduced. The Republicans claim the State sure by 4,000, but the Democrats also claim it by 2,000. I think we will pull through. All depends on Charleston County, still to hear from.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—12:30 a. m.—The latest from Florida is the following dispatch from Peter Jones, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, to the *Times*:

> In sixteen counties the Republican majority is 6,000, an aggregate gain of 2,500 over the vote of 1874. The remaining counties will make the majority in the State 2,000.

The *World* bulletins are the source of much amusement. At one time they give South Carolina as certainly Democratic, at another Louisiana, then fall back on Oregon or California. The last and best was the claim of Illinois by 4,000 majority.

LATEST REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8—11 o'clock.—The advices from Louisiana are confused and conflicting. Enough has been received, however, to show taht charges and countercharges of fraud will be made by both parties, and that if the final result depends upon the State the future will not be without anxiety.

The Democrats claim Oregon at this hour.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—12:30 a. m.—The headquarters of both Committees are closed. The latest information makes it appear very probable that Florida has gone Democratic. The dispatch announcing this comes from a trustworthy and impartial source. If this proves true Tilden can only be defeated by the vote of North Craolina, which the Republicans now claim. At the last Presidential election the actual result in that State was not ascertained until a week after election.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—R. C. McCormick, Secretary of the National Committee, has just telegraphed Mr. Wikoff, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, that Louisiana, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Oregon, California, and Florida have all gone for Hayes, and that North Carolina is uncertain.

VERY LATEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—1:30 a. m.—There is the wildest enthusiasm at the Republican headquarters. The giving up of South Carolina by the Associated Press leaves the result with Florida the same as last night. The dispatch from the Secretary of the State Republican Committee at Jacksonville is put against that received at Democratic headquarters from their candidate for Governor, claiming the State by about 2,000. The anxiety is not a whit abated.

The Democrats had planned a grand serenade for Tilden to-night, but show their uncertainty and wisdom by a postponement.

GONE TO BED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—There was great excitement around Union Square to-night, and crowds besieged the Democratic headquarters at the Everett House. Democratic clubs marched down town and cheered before Gov. Tilden's house in Grammercey Park, but the Governor was abed, and left word that he was fatigued and proposed to take a few days' rest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—J. H. Ketcham, Republican, is elected to Congress from the Thirteenth District; Haskins, regular Republican candidate for Congress, is defeated by about 300 in the Niagara District.

HAYES.

IS HE PRESIDENT-ELECT, OR ONLY GOVERNOR?

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—Republicans are generally despondent, and the Democrats are not jubilant. The leaders of the Republicans here claim a chance for Hayes' election, but think it is a slim one. There was a general council held in the Governor's office this morning, and after long and careful figuring, the following result was arrived at: To insure a Republican victory Hayes must carry the following States:

Maine	7	Kansas	5
New Hampshire	5	Colorado	3
Vermont	5	California	6
Massachusetts	13	Nevada	3
Rhode Island	4	Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	29	Wisconsin	10
Ohio	22	South Carolina	7
Michigan	11	Louisiana	8
Illinois	21	Florida	4
Iowa	11		
Minnesota	5	Total	185
Nebraska	3		

A dispatch was received from Zach Chandler stating that advices from Florida and Louisiana assured these States to the Republicans.

CALIFORNIA

was looked upon as doubtful all this morning, but two dispatches from Senator Morton fix the Republican majority at 5,000. "I think we are beaten in spite of this cheering news," said the Governor. I am inclined to think the Democrats have carried the country. It is necessary that the Republicans should carry all the doubtful States to secure a majority of even one, and I am inclined to doubt the possibility. I don't think that these dispatches of encouragement ought to go out. There are a great many men who are over-sanguine in their natures, and they might bet and lose money, and I deprecate any such practices." One of the gentlemen present suggested that a matter of such national importance put aside all considerations, and the facts should be given to the people. The Governor replied that he did not think so. He inclined to the belief that anything tending to excite the public

WAS INJUDICIOUS,

and that it would be time enough to change the gloom of defeat for the robings of glory when victory was assured. So it was finally concluded to keep the news secret till the doubtful States had been heard from. The Governor smote the palm of his left hand with the knuckles of his right, and looked around on the portraits of twenty-nine Governors who had preceded him,—a goodly array they made, covering the lofty walls of the private office,—and as he looked at them he yawned, as if wondering how they ever stood the awful bore of an election.

The Hon. L. J. Critchfield entered with a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. Critchfield said: "Governor, are you way down or way up? The trouble with you, gentlemen, is you have not got enough sand in your beard. Here is our young friend whose hair and whiskers are black. If he had a sandy beard he would never wear the despondent look he has." Now, the youth alluded to was the *Herald* man, and his despondency might arise from certain complications not disassociated with

SEVERAL BETS

the day before in which he had lost, with an enterprise not even equaled by that of his paper. The Governor stroked his own gray and sandy whiskers, and laughed, then assumed a wonderful and fearful frown. "Critchfield," said he, "if we are defeated, I shall hold you personally and publicly responsible. The country shall know it is your fault, and the odium of disaster shall rest where it belongs." "I don't know," replied Critchfield. "I fought a good fight, I have kept the faith, I have run the course, and hereafter there is a crown of glory laid up for me." "It may be laid up for you above," said the Governor," but I don't think I see any sign of it down here. The trouble with you, Critchfield, is you have not got enough sand in your beard." He stopped and thought awhile, and then, looking up suddenly, addressed your correspondent. "By the by," he said, "there was something I said in your presence that I hope you have not sent through. What was it now? I meant to have spoken at the time, but I forgot it." I asked if it was a fact that the computation of the Electoral vote necessary to carry him through was made by himself. "No, not that. It was at my house last night. Oh! I know. I spoke of seeing the moon over my left shoulder. I hope you did not send that, for I don't wish to appear as joking upon such serious subjects." I told him I had sent it the night before, but had sent it as an indication of the imperturbable manner in which he had

RECEIVED THE NEWS.

He laughed at the excuse, and then assumed a serious air: "I don't care for myself in this election. I don't want anybody to think that; but what I do care for, what I think of most in all this turmoil, is the condition of the poor negroes in the South. It makes no difference to the North if Tilden is elected. Tilden cannot control the financial and business interests of the North. A few men may put their hands in their pockets, and say they won't lend any money, but that is

ONLY A NINE DAY'S WONDER.

In a short time business will spring up at the North. Parties do not affect that. It is one thing we claimed for the Republicans, that they were not responsible for the financial depression. That had existed so long. Governments are not responsible for these things. It is the same in Germany and in Austria, but with the South it is different. The first effort will be to practically repeal or annul the amendments, to make them dead-letters, and there will be that huge colored population stripped of every right, without even humane masters to govern them as they once had. The Northern men who are there will leave in swarms, and none will go there. Abroad they will look upon the South with suspicion, and I am fearful of the result. I am fearful of it."

He was going on to speak further, but just then a newsboy came in with Cincinnati papers, and in a few moments all hands were buried in the returns.

EXCITING DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Chicago says THE TRIBUNE has received a special from Washington giving New York to the Republicans by 2,900 majority. The excitement here has never been equaled since the War. People are pouring out of the houses, and the streets are jammed. The news is generally accepted as reliable, and the Democrats now concede the election of Hayes. Around the Republican headquarters half the population of the town have assembled, and the air is hideous with the shouts and cheers of the crowd. Women are as much exited as the men, and a scene of enthusiasm and confusion prevail unparalleled in the history of Columbus.

[THE TRIBUNE received no such special as is mentioned in the above dispatch.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

The evening Associated Press dispatches were sent to the Governor's office, where a number of friends assembled to hear the news. The election returns and market reports were mixed in together, and the Governor electrified the party by announcing the New York bullion sales as Tilden gains. The Milwaukee wheat report was accepted as Republican majorities in Wisconsin, until it was explained to Gov. Hayes that such dispatches could not properly be classified under the head of election returns. He does not express any opinion, and treats all questions good-naturedly. To his intimate friends he says there is a chance for the success of the Republican party, and that later though scarcely intelligible private advices leave reasonable grounds for hope.

STILL IN DOUBT.

The Associated Press telegram received at 4 p. m., claiming New York for Hayes, had the effect of driving the enthusiastic but thoughtless Republicans well nigh crazy. The crowd in front of the Republican headquarters was something seldom seen here since the War. Men threw their hats in the air, hustled one another, and acted like madmen, and finally went home to tea, feeling certain Hayes was elected. Neither Gen. Hayes nor Gen. Wikoff changed their opinions as to the result by this roorback.

At 6 p. m. John G. Thompson received a dispatch from Sam Cox saying New York was certainly Democratic, and one from Pelton, of New York, saying Tilden had 184 certain, with South Carolina, Wisconsin, Oregon, Louisiana, and Florida in doubt.

AT 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—Columbus is filled with about as joyous Republicans as could be found anywhere. They implicitly believe that Hayes is elected and are now marching in procession, singing campaign songs and cheering for Hayes. Gov. Hayes is a little more excited than he was this afternoon, but, with his usual care, advises his friends to wait for further and more complete returns from other States. The Chairman of the North Carolina Committee says that State is probably Democratic.

COLUMBUS WAKED UP.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—There is great excitement here over the announcement that Gov. Hayes is elected. His private secretary is sending out telegrams claiming a majority of 1 for Hayes in the Electoral College. High street, in front of the Republican headquarters, is closely packed with thousands of people, all wild with excitement. In the midst of the general excitement all efforts to obtain complete returns of the Ohio election by counties have signally failed. Thus far, returns have only been received from nineteen counties. It is, however, conceded by both State Committees that the Republican majority will be from 8,000 to 10,000.

HAYES MAKES A LITTLE SPEECH.

After hearing the news at the Republican headquarters, a crowd numbering several thousand formed in procession and marched to Gov. Hayes' residence. In response to repeated calls Gov. Hayes appeared in the doorway, and after scores of cheers spoke as follows:

> MY FRIENDS: I assure you I am obliged for this hearty demonstration, but if you will keep quiet about half a moment, I will say something to you which I think is my duty under the circumstances to say. While our present advices look favorable, we must remember that several of the States which have been considered doubtful have a large territory remote from railroad or telegraphic communication, and it will naturally take some time to receive definite returns from them. I therefore take this call as an earnest of your loyalty to the Republican party, and your desire for its success. If late advices should change the result from what it is announced at present, I assure you I shall frequently recall this visit during the time I shall yet live among you with pleasure. I bid you good night.

After further cheering the crowd dispersed.

INDIANA.

HOW THE GREAT VICISSITUDE AFFECTED THE HOOSIERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—The announcement of the morning papers that the election of Tilden was a certainty did not utterly discourage the Republicans, who clung to a desperate hope that the experience they were then undergoing was but a part of the same that made Democrats so despondent in this State the morning after the October election, and that later reports would put a new phase upon the status of affairs. So, early in the day, the headquarters were surrounded by an eager, anxious throng, ready for the worst, yet expectant and hopeful. They were not disappointed. As early as 10 o'clock came the report that the doubtful States had gone Republican, and from that time on their feelings were constantly on the rise, with nothing further to cause depression. Late in the day a dispatch was received from Chicago announcing that the National Republican Committee claimed New York by 2,900. This created quite a flurry, which grew into a perfect furore of excitement.

AFTER SUPPER,

as the reports were received and read claiming for the Republicans the full list of doubtful States, they felt that their hopes of the morning even against hope had been realized, and they gave way to the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. The reaction from their feelings last night was too much to be overcome, and until midnight the streets resounded with happy shouts for Hayes and the strains of "John Brown."

THE DEMOCRACY

were on the anxious seat all day, despite the claims of the *Sentinel* and the concession of the *Journal* that Tilden had been elected. That didn't seem to exactly suit them. The authority wasn't official, and they felt that something might yet happen to turn to ashes on their lips the apples of victory. This was confined apparently to the rank and file of the party, the leaders being confident, and still offering to bet on Tilden's election. In the afternoon a dispatch was read from Wisconsin claiming that State, which created considerable enthusiasm, but, on the advice of Dan Voorhees and Joe McDonald, the crowd was advised to put no faith in the report until it was substantiated by the official report. After supper the scene around the Democratic headquarters took on

A FUNERAL ASPECT,

and finally, upon receipt of the closing of Tammany Hall, they were shut up, and the crowd dispersed, in an infinitely worse humor than did the Republicans last night. Privately, however, the leaders still are betting on the election of Tilden, and, in view of this fact, some doubt was expressed as to the honesty of the action. Careful men are fearful that it is a gambling dodge. The announcement by the editor of the *Journal* that it would claim the election of Hayes was received with the most enthusiastic cheers.

HENDRICKS.

A reporter for the *Journal* interviewed Mr. Hendricks this evening, in which he still claims the election for Tilden and himself; but he is not at all confident, and bases his belief on the ground that Oregon and Louisiana have given their Electoral votes to Tilden. He is not at all cheerful. He has refused to make replies to telegrams asking his opinion on his own election. The latest returns from the State show that the Democratic majority will not be so large as was expected last night. Thirty-one counties complete have been received, which show a slight Republican gain, but straggling townships and wards still maintain the Democratic increase. This county shows a decrease of 113 from Harrison's majority.

LATEST RETURNS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Returns from 389 townships and wards, which cast 43 per cent of the October vote, show Hayes ahead of Tilden 3,491, but which is a Democratic gain of 909. The same ratio of gain kept up would give Tilden 7,000 majority. Strong Democratic counties to hear from may increase this estimate. The townships not heard from gave 9,359 majority in October.

PRESS COMMENTS.

THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The *Daily News* this morning, discussing the Presidential election in the United States, says the result cannot surprise any attentive observer of American politics. It cannot cause a reversal of the legislation of the years immediately succeeding the war. It is a change rather of men than of measures.

The *News* fears no injury to American credit, and regards the payment of the national debt in specie as safe whichever party may be in power. It bases its generally favorable anticipations in a great measure on the personal antecedents and moderation of Mr. Tilden, who is likely to exercise a restraining influence upon the extreme section of the party. It does not as yet see any indication that the election affects the question of protective legislation. Questions relative to the South have been deciding forces, the *News* thinks, rather than the currency or free trade problems.

The *Standard* also regards Mr. Tilden's antecedents as furnishing a good guarantee of honesty and moderation of his administration, and a security against inflationism. The *Standard* congratulates the Americans on the law-abiding spirit displayed throughout the country, and says the result of the election is scarcely a greater cause of congratulation than the fact that so close a contest for such a great station should have passed without violence and bloodshed when riots in a few places might have turned the scale by intimidating voters.

The *Times* elaborately reviews the difficulties which Mr. Tilden will have to encounter in consequence of the conflicting majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives, and also because of the claims of various sections of the Democrats for office-patronage. The *Times* considers Gov. Tilden's antecedents a guarantee against his yielding to the pressure of Southern Democrats in favor of reactionary measures; and, in any event, it is more obvious that there is no danger of his assenting to measures of inflation or repudiation. He, moreover, is too sagacious to modify his foreign policy for the contentment of Irish Democrats. There is no ground, whether from a financial or political point of vision, for denying him the confidence of Englishmen. We are bound to respect the clearly-pronounced will of the American people, and we cannot consider it an unmixed misfortune for the Republicans that they are temporarily compelled to breathe the bracing air of opposition.

IN WASHINGTON.

THE INTERESTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—Washington City is to-night in a fever of excitement, which has been continually growing in intensity since the receipt of dispatches throwing some doubt upon the result of the Presidential election. Previous to that time the success of Tilden and Hendricks being almost universally conceded, private manifestations of disappointment, gloomy dejection and alarm were very prevalent among the thousands of Government employes in the Executive departments, but the afternoon reports inspired fresh hope among them, and in the minds of Washington Republicans generally, and have had the effect of crowding the streets in the vicinity of all the news-centres throughout the evening until nearly midnight. Members of both parties give free expressions as to the doubt of the result, while patiently, though with intense anxiety, awaiting further returns.

SURE FOR HAYES.

THE PACIFIC.

CALIFORNIA.

[A Private Dispatch.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—San Francisco, regarded as a Democratic stronghold, has gone for Hayes by 304 majority. Davis, Republican, is elected to Congress over Piper, Democrat, by 2,639 majority. A Republican is probably elected from the southern district in California. Page, Republican, certainly re-elected. Luttrell, Democrat, is probably re-elected. The State has undoubtedly gone for Hayes by 4,000 or 5,000 majority. Returns from a portion of Oregon indicate that Hayes has 1,000 majority. Nevada is believed to have gone Republican also.

To the Western Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The majority in California, from partially official returns, is estimated to be 5,000 for Hayes.

To the Western Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Returns from the city are nearly completed. Hayes will have a small majority. Davis, Republican, is elected Congressman by 2,500.

OREGON.

To the Western Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8—midnight.—A dispatch just received from Portland says Oregon is safe for 300 to 500 Republican majority.

To the Western Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Portland says the State is undoubtedly Republican by a small majority.

To the Western Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8—11 p. m.—There are no further returns this evening from Oregon, which is conceded Republican by a small majority.

To the Western Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8—11 p. m.—Scattering returns from Nevada leave no doubt that the State has gone Republican by a fair majority.

To the Western Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Latest returns from Oregon show a Republican majority of 1,000. The Democrats now concede that State to the Republicans.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 8.—There is great excitement here over the reported closeness of the general result. The Republican State Central Committee claim the State by 3,000 to 5,000, which is not conceded to them by the Democrats.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 8.—This county goes Democratic by 845 for Tilden, and 880 for Bragg for Congress. Pierce, Republican, for Register, is elected, and three of the four Assemblymen are Republicans. The balance of the county officers are Democratic by a small majority.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—Three hundred and fifty-one towns of Wisconsin gives Hayes 3,669 majority, net Republican gains of 1,082 over the vote of 1875. Towns in Vernon and Trempeleau Counties to hear from are likely to increase these figures.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8—11 p. m.—The Congressmen-elect from this State are as follows: Williams, Republican; Caswell, Republican; Hazelton, Republican; Lynde, Democrat; Bragg, Democrat; Bouck, Democrat; Humphrey, Republican; Pound, Republican. The majority for Hayes is from 3,000 to 5,000.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 8.—Winnebago County gives Hayes 685 majority. Gabe Bouck, Democrat, is elected to Congress. The Republicans elect three Assemblymen and the Democrats one.

GETTING LARGER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9, 2 a. m.—Returns from forty-eight out of sixty counties, and fair estimates, give Hayes a majority of a little over 6,000.

ILLINOIS.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 8.—The Republicans of this city have been in the blues all day over the possible election of Tilden, but to-night they are feeling much encouraged. In this Congressional District, Wiley, Republican, undoubtedly beats Hartzell from 500 to 1,500 votes,—at least that is the opinion of well-informed men. It is reported that Ashcraft, in the Sixteenth District, is also elected. Ware, Democrat, is elected Senator, and Woodward, Republican, and Irvine, Democrat, are certainly elected to the Legislature. It is hard to tell whether Albright, Democrat, or Phillips, Republican, is the other Representative. This county has not all been heard from, but it is believed to give a majority for Tilden. Saup, Republican, is Sheriff; Mulkey, Democrat, County Attorney; Reeve, Republican, Circuit Clerk; and Brown, Republican, County Commissioner.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 8.—Returns from eighteen districts indicate the election of Wiley, Republican, to Congress. Irvine, Democrat, probably. Albright, Democrat, and Woodward, Republican, are elected to the Legislature in the Fiftieth District.

To the Western Associated Press.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

Douglas Township, gives Tilden 487; Hayes, 196; Cooper, 5; Governor, Steward, 491; Cullom, 196; Congress, Eden, 490; Chaffee, 197.

Bishop Township, Tilden, 116; Hayes, 29; Cooper, 4; Steward, 74; Cullom, 36; Eden, 73; Chaffee, 34.

Lucas Township, Tilden, 52; Hayes, 77; Steward, 51; Cullom, 78; Eden, 51; Chaffee, 77.

Summit Township, Tilden, 99; Hayes, 88; Steward, 109; Cullom, 90; Eden, 99; Chaffee, 90.

Union Township, Tilden, 81; Hayes, 59; Steward, 81; Cullom, 59; Eden, 81; Chaffee, 59.

Watson Township, Tilden, 109; Hayes, 86; Cooper, 7; Steward, 117; Cullom, 88; Eden, 114; Chaffee, 88.

Effingham County—Votes for President, Governor, and Congress are about 1,000 Democratic majority. As far as an estimate can be made from official returns, the Democratic majority will be 1,100.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Camden Township, Hayes, 69; Tilden, [illegible]; Congress, Republican, 69; Democrat, 157; Governor, Republican, 70; Democrat, 162.

Huntsville Township, Hayes, 135; Tilden, 131; Congress, Republican, 135; Democrat, [illegible]; Governor, Republican, 134; Democrat, 128.

Birmingham Township, Hayes, 158; Tilden, 88; Congress, Democrat, 88; Republican, 155; Governor, Republican, 175; Democrat, 88.

Woodstock Township, Hayes, 62; Tilden, 177; Congress, Republican, 59; Democrat, 198; Governor, Republican, 58; Democrat, 212.

Bainbridge Township, Hayes, 164; Tilden, 140; Cooper, 30; Congress, Republican, [illegible]

Democrat, 195; Independent, 30; Governor, Republican, 63; Democrat, 218; Independent, 30.

Frederick Township, Hayes, 64; Tilden, 55; Cooper, 1; Congressman, Republican, 64; Democratic, 55; Independent, 1; Governor, Republican, 64; Democratic, 55; Independent, 1.

Hickory Township, Hayes, 30; Tilden, 83; Cooper, 2; Congressman, Republican, 30; Democratic, 83; Independent, 2; Governor, Republican, 29; Democratic, 86; Independent, 2.

Browning Township, Hayes, 108; Tilden, 193; Congressman, Republican, 102; Democratic, 192; Governor, Republican, 109; Democratic, 193.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Robinson Township, Hayes, 288; Tilden, 211; Cooper, 10; Congress, Republican, 286; Democratic, 221; Governor, Republican, 290; Democratic, 219.

Obiling Township, Hayes, 140; Tilden, 206; Cooper, 1; Congress, Republican, 139; Democratic, 204; Governor, Republican, 144; Democratic, 206.

Honey Creek Township, Hayes, 144; Tilden, 245; Congress, Republican, 143; Democratic, 250; Governor, Republican, 144; Democratic, 250.

Montgomery Township, Hayes, 105; Tilden, 260; Cooper, 3; Congress, Republican, 104; Democratic, 264; Governor, Republican, 105; Democratic, 265.

Martin Township, Hayes, 78; Tilden, 130; Cooper, 2; Congress, Republican, 79; Democratic, 131; Governor, Republican, 78; Democratic, 130.

Licking Township, Hayes, 143; Tilden, 220; Cooper, 5; Congress, Republican, 144; Democratic, 220; Governor, Republican, 144; Democratic, 226.

Hutsonville Township, Hayes, 203; Tilden, 191; Cooper, 8; Congress, Republican, 206; Democratic, 145; Governor, Republican, 202; Democratic, 199.

Lemotte Township, Hayes' majority, 64; Southwest Township, Hayes and Lamotte, majority from 12 to 15.

KANE COUNTY.

Aurora, Hayes, 1,542; Tilden, 960.

East Aurora, Cullom, 1,006; Steward, 782; Farnsworth, 742; Hurlbut, 705; Lathrop, 335; State Senator, Myborne, 983; Barry, 788; Representatives, Burton, 1,456; Evans, 1,182; Harrington, 1,863; Wright, 738½; Bartlett, 85½; Sheriff, Schickler, 1,146; Mixer, 444; Warner, 202; Circuit Clerk, Dutton, 1,228; Page, 564; State's Attorney, Willis, 1,019; Kennedy, 737; Searles, 22.

West Aurora, Cullom, 530; Steward, 214; Shuman, 540; Glenn, 195; Congress, Hurlbut, 407; Lathrop, 147; Farnsworth, 189; Equalization, Hunt, 551; Dean, 196; State Senator, Myborne, 526; Barry, 216; Legislature, Evans, 304; Wright, 502; Burton, 908; Harrington, 450; Barlett, 50½; State's Attorney, Willis, 550; Kennedy, 182; Searles, 12; Circuit Clerk, Dutton, 609; Page, 128; Sheriff, Mixer, 185; Schickler, 344; Warner, 214.

Batavia, Hayes, 430; Tilden, 237.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Nov. 8.—Wilson, Democrat, is elected to Congress for this district (the Ninth) over Boyd, Republican.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 8.—A majority of 500 for Cannon in this county insures his election to Congress, and the defeat of Gen. Black.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 8.—The result in the Fourth District is one of the most cheering things of the election for good Republicans. The danger of two Republican candidates running is averted, and William Lathrop, the regular nominee, will be elected by 7,000 majority over Farnsworth, and 8,500 over the bolter Hurlbut. The people have done their duty, and buried both Farnsworth and Hurlbut so deep that the horn of Gabriel will not resurrect them again.

Official reports from the following towns in the district have been received: Rockford, Cherry Valley, Winnebago, Pecatonica, Sandwich, Marengo, Waterman, Dundee, Flora, Grafton, Aurora, Rockton, Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Sycamore, Harvard, Hampshire, Durand, Blackberry, Laonia, DeKalb Centre, Guilford, New Milford, Roscoe, Owen, Shabbona, Somonauk, Belvidere, Franklin, Alden, Sycamore, Coral, Richmond, Shirland, Harlem, Seward, Burritt, Harrison, Wata, Compton, Caledonia, Plato, Burlington, Capron, and Poplar Grove. These returns give the following votes: Lathrop, 11,426; Farnsworth, 5,433; Hurlbut, 3,728; Lathrop's majority over Farnsworth in fifty towns, 6,083; over Hurlbut, 7,698; over both, 2,355. Lathrop will be elected by about 3,000 majority over both his opponents. Hurlbut's own county went back on him, and Lathrop carried little Boone by 200 majority, and DeKalb by 2,000 majority. The regular Republican candidate carries every county in the district. Winnebago County's official vote gives Lathrop 4,419; Farnsworth, 1,405; Hurlbut, only 199. In 1872 the county gave Hurlbut 3,506 and Bronson 1,304, showing a very small Democratic increase. John Budlong and George H. Hollister, Republicans, are elected Representatives for the Ninth District. It is probable Myron K. Avery is defeated. Andrew Ashton, Democrat, is elected. Thomas B. M. Butler, of Pecatonica, was elected Circuit Clerk, the vote in the county standing 3,737 for Butler, Republican, and 2,210 for Gerould, Democrat. Frank F. Peats, Republican, is elected Sheriff by a handsome majority of 2,115 over two competitors—McDonald, Democrat, 1,284, and Weaver, Independent, 639. The election of Mr. Lathrop by such a large majority, demonstrates that a sense of dignity in not descending to low personalities and faithful work for national interests is appreciated by the voters of this district.

PEORIA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 8.—Tilden carries Peoria County by between 800 and 900 majority.

VERMILLION COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 8.—Vermillion County, with two townships to hear from, gives Hayes and Wheeler a majority of 1,050; Cullom, 900; and Cannon, Republican, for Congress, a majority of at least 500. This insures Cannon's election over Gen. Black. One of the townships to be heard from is largely Republican, and the other Democratic by a very small majority. Our county ticket is safe, but badly scratched. A desperate fight was made all over the county by the Democrats, assisted by the Greenbackers. The two latter are sorely disappointed over Black's defeat for Congress.

KNOX COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 8.—The election returns of Knox County are not all in. It is estimated that the Republican majority will not be less than 2,200. Thomas A. Boyd, Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, is elected by about 250 majority. While Boyd was scratched by 150 Republicans in this county, a larger number of Democrats voted for him. The Greenback party polled about 150 votes in the county.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

To the Western Associated Press.

Wiley, Republican, is elected without doubt, a Republican gain.

PERRY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Nov. 8.—The entire Republican ticket in this county, with the exception of Commissioner, is elected by a fair majority. The Republican State ticket in this precinct runs about two to one in its favor. The county has probably gone Republican by about 200 majority. The Republicans of this place, from all that they can learn, believe Wiley, Republican, elected to Congress over Hartzell, and it is reported, though hardly believed, that Craig, Republican, is elected Senator from this district (the Forty-eighth). This Senatorial District elects two Democratic Representatives and one Republican, Fountain beating Swancreek by a large majority.

WILL COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 8.—Full returns from twenty-three towns in this county have been received. The Republicans elect their county ticket, with the exception of State's Attorney and Coroner, on whom there was no fight, by from 200 to 400 majority. Hayes, for Congress, has 300 majority over Campbell, a Republican gain of 2,040 over the vote of 1874. Hayes' majority in the district will be nearly if not quite 2,000, which is a Republican gain since 1874 of about 4,500. In addition, the Republicans have elected two Representatives and the Democrats one. The Republicans of the county, with a few exceptions, worked manfully, did their duty nobly, and are jubilant over the result.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Nov. 8.—According to the full official returns, Stephenson County gives Hayes 3,198; Tilden, 2,758; Cullom, 3,216; Steward, 2,768; Burchard, Republican candidate for Congress, has 3,156 votes to 2,812 for Pattison; McClellan, Republican, has 3,196 votes for State Senator; Stahl, Democrat, 2,781. Two Republicans, Laggart and Tyrrell, are sent to the Legislature from this district. The entire Republican County ticket is elected by a majority of about 425.

To the Western Associated Press.

Stephenson County, complete, Hayes, 3,198; Tilden, 2,758; Cooper, 26; Cullom, 3,216; Steward, 2,768; Burchard, 3,156; Pattison, 2,812; State Senator, Republican majority, 415; State Representative, Taggart, Republican, 9,304½; Conkrite, Democrat, 8,631½; Tyrrell, Republican, 18; Hammond, Democrat, 26½.

OGLE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OREGON, Ill., Nov. 8.—Ogle County gives Cullom over Steward, 1,800; Hayes over Tilden, 1,950; Buchard over Pottis, 1,850.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 8.—Macoupin goes Democratic, and gives Tilden 583 majority; Morrison, for Congress, 550; Hughes, Circuit Clerk, 461 majority; Heaton, Sheriff, 862; Corn, County Attorney, 699; Steward, for Governor, runs ahead of Tilden.

LAKE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 8.—Lake County gives Hayes and the State Republican ticket 1,000 majority; Brentano's majority 789. The Republicans elect two Representatives, and the Democrats one. Joslyn is elected Senator. The Republican county ticket is elected throughout.

JO DAVIESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 8.—The Republicans of old Jo Daviess achieved a glorious victory on Tuesday, electing their entire county ticket, including Tyrrell, candidate for the Legislature. The Tenth Senatorial District also elects the Hon. R. H. McClellan to the Senate by a handsome majority.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 8.—The people of this county are more interested in the election returns than ever before. The largest vote ever polled in this city was polled yesterday. Champaign Township cast 1,138 votes. The entire county ticket was elected by about 1,000 majority. Joseph G. Cannon, Republican, is re-elected to Congress by a majority of about 1,200 in the district.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRISON, Ill., Nov. 8.—Whiteside County, complete, gives Hayes 3,827; Tilden, 2,060; Cooper, 130; Cullom, 3,859; Steward, 2,144; for Congressmen, Burchard, 3,809; Pattison, 2,192; member of the Board of Equalization, Warner, 3,859; Johnson, 2,015; Buell, 126; Representatives, Shaw, 5,420; Nevitt, 5,906; Stowell, 3,981; Culver, 512; Wallace, 2,183; Circuit Clerk, Farrington, 3,901; Whalen, 2,082; Sheriff, Worrell, 3,495; Styer, 2,497; State's Attorney, McCartney, 4,405; Coroner, Lathe, 3,832; Eddy, 2,197.

FORD COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., Nov. 8.—Ford County is safe for 650 majority for Hayes and Cullom, and 700 for Fort, Republican candidate for Congress. These figures are not official, but may be relied on. The Republican county ticket elected by about 800.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINCHESTER, Ill., Nov. 8.—Tilden, by official count, carries the county by 355. All the Democratic county officers are elected by increased majorities. Blair, Democrat, Sheriff, has a majority of 500. Steward ran ahead of the general ticket, and carried the county by 500. The Independents have polled about 250 votes. The Democrats here are highly elated and the Republicans correspondingly despondent.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 8.—After a day of uncertainty it now seems established that Tipton, Republican, is elected to Congress from the Thirteenth District by from 500 to 600 majority.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.—The most intense interest in the election returns has been evidenced to-day in the almost total neglect of business and the gathering of immense crowds about the newspaper offices and other centres of information. The feeling has been one of suspense by both parties. The assurance of the election of Cullom elicited cheer after cheer, and the spirits of the Republicans are very much revived in the later returns. Both parties are sitting up to night awaiting returns. Springfield City, semi-official, gives Cullom 39 majority; Tilden's majority, 278. The whole Democratic county ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 500 to 1,200. John H. Foutch, of New Berlin, Republican, is elected minority Representative to the General Assembly, and John Mayo Palmer and DeWitt Smith majority members. With five townships to hear from Tilden's majority in the county is 582. These will bring his majority up to 650, probably, and Steward's to 375.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

To the Western Associated Press.

The Democratic candidates in this county will have a majority of about 140.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY COMPLETE.

Hayes, 4,511; Tilden, 1,565; Cooper, 78; Cullom, 4,504; Steward, 1,648; Congress, Lathrop, Republican, 4,475; Hurlbut, Republican, 295; Farnsworth, Democrat, 1,394.

KANKAKEE COUNTY

gives Hayes 1,250 majority; Governor runs nearly the same; Fort, Republican, has 1,150 majority.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

Hayes, 1,252; Tilden, 1,668; Cooper, 172; Governor, Republican, 1,348; Democratic, 1,830; Congressman, Republican, 1,310; Democratic, 1,709.

BOONE COUNTY

Gives Hayes, 1,965; Tilden, 363; Governor Cullom, 1,963; Steward, 405; Congressman, Lathrop, 1,150; Hurlbut, 890; Farnsworth, 328. Republican member of the Legislature elected.

PIKE COUNTY.

National, State, and Congressional tickets, 1,000 Democratic majority.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Carroll County—Hayes, 2,233; Tilden, 919; Cullom, Republican, 2,149; Steward, Democrat, 990; Burchard, Republican, 2,173; Pattison, Democrat, 1,028.

MADISON COUNTY.

Madison County gives Tilden 243 majority: 446 gain over 1872. Morrison, for Congress, carries this county by 171 majority.

LEE COUNTY.

Returns from all the towns in Lee County give Hayes 2,996; Tilden, 2,088; Cooper, 120; Governor, Republican, 2,986; Democrat, 2,168; Congress, Republican, 3,012; Democrat, 2,226.

GREENE COUNTY.

(Official.) Tilden, 3,160; Hayes, 1,695; Congress, Knapp, Democrat, 3,154; Robbins, Republican, 1,693; Governor, Steward, Democrat, 3,164; Cullom, Republican, 1,688; Sampson, Prohibitionist, 14.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Twelve townships, Hayes, 1,409; Tilden, 1,434; Congress, Townshead, Democrat, 1,510; Borham, Republican, 1,515; Anderson, Independent, 644.

JERSEY COUNTY.

Tilden, 2,176; Hayes, 1,349; Steward, 2,172; Cullom, 1,345; Congress, Knapp, 2,150; Robbins, 1,327.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Complete returns, Hayes' majority, 248; Republican for Congress, majority 237.

LASALLE COUNTY.

Returns from all towns but two give Hayes 272 majority; Cullom, 52; Campbell, Democrat, Congress, 266. The Republicans elect the entire county ticket by 700 or 800 majority, and two Representatives of the three.

MORGAN COUNTY,

Tilden's majority 105; Steward's, Democrat, majority, 141; Springer, Democrat, for Congress, 244.

BROWN COUNTY.

(Official). Hayes, 950; Tilden, 1,495; Cooper, 183; Cullom, 937; Steward, 1,657; Robbins, Republican, for Congress, 955; Knapp, Democrat, for Congress, 1,539.

IROQUOIS COUNTY.

Hayes' majority 1,162; Cullom, 900; Fort, for Congress, 1,000; Bonfield, for State Senator, 900; Seagrist and Koplin, Republicans, and Taylor, Democrat, are elected to the Legislature.

ADAMS COUNTY

is claimed for Tilden for 1,200. The excitement is intense, and the streets filled with people. All the newspaper offices are surrounded by crowds.

MARSHALL COUNTY

gives Hayes 107; Cullom about 135; Fort, Republican, for Congress, 238 majority.

KENDALL COUNTY

gives Hayes 1,880; Tilden, 530; Cooper, 302; Congressmen, Republican, 1,830; Democrat, 868; Governor, Cullom, 1,773; Steward, 627.

Hayes, 21; Tilden, 144; Cooper, 17; Congress, Republican, 209; Democratic, 166; Governor, Republican, 214; Democratic, 161.

MENARD COUTTY

gives Tilden 500 majority. Springer, Democrat, for Congress, 500, and Steward, Democrat, 500 majority.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY,

heretofore Democratic, is conceded by the Democrats to the Republicans, by from 100 to 150 majority.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

Six towns and precincts give Hayes 1,097; Tilden, 1,044; Cullom (Governor), 1,110; Steward, 1,037.

M'LEAN COUNTY.

Hayes, 219; Congressman, Tipton, 207; Tilden, 90; Cooper, 40; Stevenson, 144; Governor, Republican, 217; Democratic, 133.

WABASH COUNTY.

Gives Tilden 936; Hayes, 650; Cooper, 27; Steward, 945; Cullom, 560; Townsend, 897; Bonham, Republican, 481; Anderson, Independent, 365. Official.

PULASKI COUNTY.

Hayes, 275 majority. All the other candidates the same. The falling off in the total vote is the cause of the decrease.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Logan County, official, Mount Pulaski Township, Hayes, 236; Tilden, 331; Congressmen, Thirteenth District, Republican, 226; Democratic, 332; Governor, Republican, 222; Democratic, 327.

Logan County, all in, gives Hayes a majority of 290; Cullom, 290. For Congressman, gives Tipton, Republican, 205 majority. Impossible to give votes.

CLINTON COUNTY.

CLINTON, Ill., Nov. 8.—DeWitt County gives about 200 majority for Hayes, and elects the entire Republican county ticket. Chambers and Able, Republicans, are elected to the Legislature from the Twenty-ninth District. Stevenson, Democrat, carries the county by less than 10 majority.

Clinton County, Tilden, Steward, and Sparks, for Congress, 77 majority; a Democratic gain of 349.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Returns received from all the counties in the Tenth Congressional District show Marsh, Republican, elected to Congress by over 600 majority. The average Republican majority is not more than 25 per cent less than in 1872.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Magnolia Township, Hayes, 188; Tilden, 116; Cooper, 2; Cullom, 189; Steward, 117; Congress, Republican, 184; Democratic, 112.

Snachwine Township, Hayes, 76; Tilden, 55; Cullom, 77; Steward, 59; Congress, Republican, 78; Democratic, 56.

Granville Township, Hayes, 158; Tilden, 95; Cooper, 4; Cullom, 158; Steward, 102; Congress, Republican, 158; Democratic, 97.

The Republican county ticket is elected by a large majority.

MERCER COUNTY.

Full returns give a Republican majority of 700.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY

shows an equal majority as in 1862—about 150 for President. The Republican local candidates are all elected by large majorities. Cooper received 285 votes in the county. These men voted for Steward, who beats Cullom. In 1872 Oglesby carried the county by 90.

IOWA.

SIOUX CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 8.—Intense interest is felt here regarding the result of yesterday's national election. From news received up to daylight this morning, the Republicans acknowledged that their ticket was defeated, and generally felt disheartened, but this afternoon dispatches are more encouraging, and they now feel confident that Hayes has a majority in the Electoral College, and will be the next President. The election here passed off quietly. There were 300 more votes polled than at any previous election. The Democrats in the city have a majority of 100, and in the county 150.

The *Journal* claims frauds to a considerable extent were practiced to bring about this result.

Kidder is undoubtedly re-elected to Congress from Dakota by an increased majority.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 8.—In the Third District, Burdick, Republican, is probably elected by less than 1,000 majority. Clayton County will give Burdick 100, a gain of 500 over two years ago. Winnesheik County, 1,200 for Burdick.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 8.—The Republican member of Congress in this (the third) district, Mr. T. W. Burdick, has been elected by between 500 and 800 majority. This is a gain of one Congressman, as this district was represented by L. L. Ainsworth, Democrat, for the last two years.

THIRTY COUNTIES.

To the Western Associated Press.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—Thirty counties heard from in this State give Hayes 21,940 majority, a gain over last year of 9,622. These counties cast about 45 per cent of the vote of the State. Similar gains in the remainder of the State will make Hayes' majority from 53,000 to 60,000. Iowa claims the belt as the champion Republican State. We send to the next House an unbroken front of

NINE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN,

and invite Democrats from New York, Indiana, and Connecticut, to come and settle on the best land in the world, where school-houses, churches, and all other civilizing facilities abound.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—Republicans here are greatly encouraged over the prospective election of Hayes, and are marching in procession, singing patriotic songs. They are just now serenading the Democrats assembled at the Court-House by singing "John Brown's body," etc.

A Republican offered to bet $50, having the money in his hand, at the Democratic headquarters, on the general result, but could get no takers.

THIRTY-TWO COUNTIES.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—Thirty-two counties, casting two-fifths of the vote of Iowa, will gives Hayes 18,389 majority, a Republican gain of 8,829. The State gives Hayes over 50,000 majority. Nine Republican Congressmen elected.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Sharon Township, Hayes, 111; Tilden, 68; Congress, Republican, 111; Democratic, 68.

Scott Township, Hayes, 111; Tilden, 52; Congress, Republican, 116; Democratic, 53.

Graham Township, Hayes, 74; Tilden, 74; Congress, Republican, 92; Democratic, 58.

Newport Township, Hayes, 38; Tilden, 95; Congress, Republican, 38; Democratic, 95.

Madison Township, Hayes, 57; Tilden, 66; Congress, Republican, 59; Democratic, 67.

Big Grove Township, Hayes, 91; Tilden, 170; Congress, Republican, 91; Democratic, 170.

Cedar Township, Hayes, 76; Tilden, 86; Congress, Republican, 76; Democratic, 86.

WOODBURY COUNTY

complete, except two small towns, gives Tilden 10 majority. It is estimated that it will give Hayes a majority of 25.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Thirteen precincts give Hayes 790; Tilden, 555; Cooper, 180. Oliver has a majority in the Ninth District of 7,000 over Rees, Democrat.

CLARKE COUNTY.

Republican majority of 550 on State and national ticket; 500 on Congressmnn; 125 to 450 on the entire county ticket.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Republican majority, national ticket, 333; Congress, 300.

DECATUR COUNTY

gives a Republican majority on the State ticket of 350; Cummings for Congress by a small majority.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

The Republican State ticket has 383 majority; Congress, Deering, 388.

LUCAS COUNTY.

Hayes has a majority of 400, and the same on Republican Congressman.

UNION COUNTY.

Hayes carries Union County by 100. Sapp, Republican, goes to Congress with 22 majority.

MILLS COUNTY.

Hayes, 250 majority. Sapp, Republican, for Congressman, 180 majority.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Nov. 8.—Returns from twenty-six townships in Pottawatomie County indicate that Hayes' majority is 150, and the election of the Republican county ticket. The vote in the city will not be counted until to-morrow.

Tapp, Republican, for Congress in the Eighth District, will have a majority of not less than 3,700.

APPANOOSE COUNTY

will give the National and State ticket at least 250 majority. The entire Republican ticket is elected. Sampson is about 50 behind his ticket.

BLACKHAWK COUNTY

gives Hayes a majority of 1,350 in a total vote of 3,500, a Republican gain of 550.

MONONA COUNTY.

Thirteen Townships, Hayes, 598; Tilden, 273; Oliver, Republican, for Congress, 598; Reese, Democrat, 212.

ALAMAKEE COUNTY.

Twelve townships give Hayes, 1,346; Tilden, 965; Congress, Republican, 1,359; Democratic, 1,021.

MICHIGAN.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 8.—Willets, Republican nominee for Congress in the Second District, is elected by 17,000 majority. The Republican majority two years ago was 15,000. This district includes the counties of Washtenaw, Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale. Two Representative districts in this county out of three elect Republicans, a gain of one. Washtenaw County goes about 500 Democratic majority, as usual, on the rest of the ticket.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 8.—Returns from all but one town in Lenawee County, the home of Crasswell, Republican candidate for Governor, show he has carried it by a majority of 1,010, leading the Hayes Electoral ticket by 67. Two years ago the Democratic candidate for Governor, Chamberlain, carried the county by 32. The Republicans have made a clear sweep in the county.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALLEGAN, Mich., Nov. 8.—This county, complete, gives the following majorities: Hayes, 1,000; State ticket, 1,000; State Senator, Republican, 600; Representative, First District, Republican, 150; Second District, Republican, 400; Congress, Republican, 700; county ticket, 650, Republican.

ANOTHER ESTIMATE.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8—1 p. m.—Later returns indicate the majority of Hayes in this State will be from 15,000 to 20,000. Trosswell's majority for Governor will be somewhat less. The Legislature will have a Republican majority of about fifty on joint ballot. The Republicans have certainly carried seven out of the nine Congressional Districts. The Democrats re-elect Williams in the First District by about 1,200 majority. The Eighth District is claimed by both parties. Wayne County elects the entire Democratic ticket, with the exception of Durfee, Republican, who is elected Judge of Probate, and probably Coats, Republican, Sheriff.

TWENTY THOUSAND REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—There is no doubt now of 20,000 or 25,000 Republican majority in this State, and nearly 60 majority in joint ballot of the Legislature.

KENT COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 8.—In the general enthusiasm over the glorious news of the Republican victory on the National ticket, the precise majority of old Kent County, Mich., is, of course, not needed. It is safe to say that, in this Congressional District, Judge Stone, Republican, has about 3,500 majority, and that, in this county the State and county ticket have from 1,500 to 2,000 majority, an increase of 300 to 5,000. On the meagre reports of last night and this morning the Democrats had a grand jubilee here, and fired guns in honor of their supposed victory. It was a wild demonstrations. But, later in the day, their ardor cooled off, and to-night the Republicans have had their turn. Their latest dispatches from New York, at 10:30, asserting that Hayes had 185 electoral votes from twenty-one States sure set the large crowd wild. There will be a grand demonstration here by the Republicans to-morrow or next day for Western Michigan in honor of the victory.

BRANCH COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Nov. 8.—Branch County gives Hayes and the entire State ticket 16 and 17 majority. McGowan, for Congress, gets about 900 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 8.—The following is the vote of Pennsylvania by counties as far as heard from; all townships are not in, but there are enough to estimate from:

Morton County, Tilden, 600 majority; Democratic gain of 270.

Pike County, official, Tilden, 962 majority; a Democratic gain of 340.

Wyoming County, Tilden, 340 majority; a Democratic gain of 85.

Wayne County, Tilden, 800 majority; a Democratic gain of 519.

Bucks County, Democratic majority, 360; a gain of 73.

Lehigh County, Democratic majority 2,166; gain of 38.

Snyder County, Republican majority, 383; gain of 51.

Tioga County, estimated Republican majority, 3,000; gain, nearly 1,000.

Blair County (corrected), Republican majority, 1,022; gain, 477.

Columbia County Democratic majority, 2,345; gain, 231.

Chester County, Republican majority, 3,075; gain, 106.

Lycoming County, estimated Democratic majority, 1,200; slight gain.

Centre County, Democratic majority, 850; Democratic loss, 550.

Northampton County, Democratic majority, 3,950; Democratic gain, 1,076.

Lancaster County, Thirteenth District to hear from, gives a Republican majority on the Electoral ticket of 7,419; net gain, 2,279. Districts to hear from will probably increase this majority several hundred.

In Northumberland County the vote is about the same as last year, when the Democratic majority was 876.

Full returns from twenty-four counties in this State, including Philadelphia, show a net Republican gain of 2,499. This does not include Alleghany County.

Delaware County, complete, Hayes' majority, 2,234; Republican gain, 238.

Northumberland County (corrected), Democratic majority, 570; Republican gain, 306.

Carbon County, Democratic majority, 348; loss, 33.

Cameron County, Republican majority, 29; loss, 47.

In the Seventeenth Congressional District, Campbell, Republican, has a majority of 581. This district is at present represented by a Democrat.

NEBRASKA.

RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

OMAHA, Nov. 8.—Returns received from the interior to-day convince prominent, well-informed Republicans that this State will give the usual Republican majorities.

Lincoln County, Hinman, for the State Senate, 140 majority; Representative, Reese, Republican, 60 majority.

Crete, Saline County, Republican majority, 113. Beatrice, Gage, Republican, majority 150. Full State and county ticket elected.

South Pass, Lancaster County, Hayes' majority 52. The Republican State and county ticket is elected.

Additional returns from Otoe County show small Republican gains.

Hall County elects the Republican ticket by 424 majority.

Howard County gives a Republican majority of 25 on the entire ticket.

Greeley County gives a small Republican majority.

Clay County gives a Republican majority of 1,392.

LATEST RETURNS.

OMAHA, Nov. 8.—The whole Greenback ticket is elected in Richardson County, the majorities ranging from 20 to 100.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 8.—This county (Douglass) is conceded to the Democrats, and claimed by them by 500 to 800 majority. The entire ticket is elected. Cass County elects the entire Republican ticket. Otoe County, Democratic majority, 150; nine additional precincts give Hayes a majority of 407. The excitement is intense.

MINNESOTA.

RETURNS COME IN SLOWLY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 8.—The total vote of St. Paul and Ramsey County gives Tilden a majority of 1,184. Stewart, Republican, for Congress, 565.

Minneapolis complete gives Hayes 355 majority; McNair, Democrat, for Congress, 355 jority.

The vote throughout the State, except in Ramsey County, generally shows Republican gains. Only about twenty out of the seventy-two counties have yet made complete returns. but these, with fragmentary returns from other points, indicate that the Republican majority in the State on Electors will be from 15,000 to 18,000.

Dunnell, Republican, in the First District, is elected by 5,000 to 7,000. Strait, in the Second, by 1,000. Stewart, in the Third, by 1,500.

KANSAS.

30,000 REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 8.—Kansas gives Hayes and Wheeler over 30,000 majority. George T. Anthony, for Governor, gets a majority of at least 50,000. The Congressional delegation is entirely Republican. Haskell, in the Second District, is elected by 3,500 majority over Goodin, late Democratic incumbent. The State Legislature is two-thirds Republican, and so many straight Republican county tickets were never before elected. The *Daily Journal's* extra of this afternoon says:

> Amid the dubious results, the redemption of the old Second District in Kansas looms up like a signal fire in a night of darkness. Haskell's vote exceeds the estimates of his friends in nearly every locality. He seems to have carried even Goodin's own county, and, with the possible exception of Wyandotte, he carries every county in the district, Mr. Goodin's feat of riding two horses has come to an untimely end. The Second District resumes her place in life, with the rest of the State in Republican ranks.

To the Western Associated Press.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 8.—The returns are sufficient to show that Hayes has carried the State by over 30,000 majority, and Anthony (Republican) Governor by over 25,000. Three Republican members of Congress are elected, which is a gain of one. Haskell (Republican) in the Second District, has 3,000 majority. The Legislature stands 3 to 1 Republican. More Republicans were elected on the straight ticket this year than for a number of years before.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A CLEARER VIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The fuller returns of the elections in Massachusetts make no essential changes in the figures sent you at midnight yesterday. The majority of Hayes is close up to 40,000, and that of Rice lacks little of 30,000. The State Senate will contain thirty-six Republicans and eight Democrats, six of the latter from Boston. There are 168 Republicans and 45 Democrats in the House. John D. Long, Speaker of the present House is, re-elected, and among the new members are ex-Gov. Emory Washburn, Frank Bird, and Clement H. Hill, formerly Assistant Attorney-General of the United States. There is one Democrat in the Governor's Council, elected from Boston.

BUTLER'S DISTRICT.

The full vote in the Seventh District was: Butler, 12,113; Tarbox, 9,428; Hoar, 1,995.

THE EXCITEMENT.

There has been some excitement on the street this evening. The crowds about the newspaper officers, hungry for more returns, were large. The excitement has been stimulated by rumors that, after all, there is a doubt. If Hayes carries all the yet doubtful States and Florida he will be elected.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Returns from 332 towns, all but eight small ones, give Hayes 143,912; Tilden, 105,535; Rice, 131,480; Adams, 103,020; Baker, 11,868.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HAYES' MAJORITY ABOUT 3,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.—Returns from 210 towns give Hayes 39,564; Tilden, 36,322, with twenty-six towns to hear from, which gave last year 70 Democratic majority. The total vote will reach 80,000, the greatest ever polled.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 8.—The vote in Hamilton county stands as follows: Tilden, 29,648; Hayes, 28,770; Cooper 37; Smith, Prohibition, 1.

SURE FOR TILDEN.

NEW YORK.

TILDEN'S MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The returns from the counties in this State have come in slowly. Thirty-seven counties give Hayes 58,305 majority; twenty-two counties, including New York, give Tilden 88,589, leaving him a majority of 30,284.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The official figures for Cayuga County give Hayes 3,002 majority, a Democratic gain of 205. The Democratic majority is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—It is generally conceded that Lockwood, Democrat, is elected to Congress in this District over Spaulding by about 200 majority. Haberstro, Democrat, is elected Sheriff by about 200 majority over Lawson.

NEW JERSEY.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Republicans have lost the State Senate, which stands Democrats, 11; Republicans, 10. The Republicans have carried the House of Assembly by 2 majority; it standing, Republicans, 31; Democrats, 29. Both Houses on joint ballot will therefore stand, Republicans, 41; Democrats, 40. Republican majority, 1.

The Democrats still claim that they have carried another member in the Southern District, but the above figures are reliable.

ALABAMA.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 8.—Returns continue to indicate at least 25,000 majority for Tilden. For Congress, Herbert in the Second, Williams in the Third, Ligon in the Fifth, Powett in the Sixth, Forney in the Seventh, and Garth in the Eighth District, all Democrats, are elected. The returns are favorable to Jones, Democratic, over Bromberg. Shelley, Democrat, makes immense gains in the Fourth District, and is very hopeful of an election over Haralson and Rapier, the rival colored candidates.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 8.—Further returns from the Fourth District show the contest close between Haralson, colored, and Gen. Shelley, Democrat. Shelley has made great gains.

VIRGINIA.

NEARLY ALL ONE WAY.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—But little interest seems to be taken in the Virginia election, as nearly everything in the State is one-sided. Numerous but incomplete returns from every section indicate that Tilden's majority will run over 30,000. The Democrats elect eight Congressmen certain, which leaves one district—the Fourth—in doubt, with a very strong probability of the election of Jorgensen, Republican, over Hunton, Democrat, in that district.

TENNESSEE.

STILL EXCITED.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.—There is little abatement of the excitement in regard to the election. Large crowds surround the bulletin boards yet.

Thomas, Independent, for Governor, carries this county by 2,800, Hardiman County by 149, Haywood County by 1,800. Porter, Democrat, for Governor, carries Weakly County by 1,100.

Young, Democrat, is elected to Congress in this, the Tenth District, by over 900 majority.

The election in West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and Eastern Arkansas was unusually quiet. Not a single disturbance reported.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8.—Tilden's majority in this city is 1,056, and Dorsey Thomas, Independent, for Governor, has 1,462. Young, Democrat, is re-elected to Congress, by about 500 majority. The entire Democratic county ticket is elected.

ARKANSAS.

CONGRESSMEN.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 8.—Returns from all parts of the State show a vote smaller than at the State election in October. For Congressmen, Gause, Democrat, in the First District, is elected without opposition. In the Second District the election of Slemmons, Democrat, over Snyder, Republican, is conceded by the Republicans. The Third District, in which Little Rock is situated, is close between McClure, Republican, and Stuart, Democrat, and Crawens, Democrat. It is claimed by the Republicans, but will require the official count, and in the Fourth District Gunter is elected without opposition.

There is a large majority in the State for Tilden.

KENTUCKY.

UNCERTAINTY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—The excitement here over the general election has been most intense since last evening. The streets were thronged with people, eager, anxious masses surrounding the newspaper offices to hear latest returns. The "thou-art-so-near-and-yet-so-far" votes to confirm Tilden's election produce great interest and intense excitement throughout the city and State. Returns from Kentucky are very meagre, but show Democratic gains most everywhere.

Mr. Henry Watterson is addressing a crowd before the *Courier-Journal* office, and claims Tilden's election as certain with 200 electoral votes.

GEORGIA.

CONGRESSMEN.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Georgia sends an unbroken Democratic delegation to Congress. The majority for Tilden is about 75,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

SOLID FOR TILDEN.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 8.—This State will give about 17,000 majority for Tilden. All three Democratic Congressmen are elected.

CONNECTICUT.

TILDEN'S MAJORITY.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8.—Tilden's majority, with three towns to hear from, is 2,824.

DELAWARE.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—The Democratic majority in this State will reach 2,600.

MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 8.—Tilden has a very small majority in this city; Loan, Republican, for Congress, 200 majority in the city; Rea, Democrat, for Congress, has 650 majority in this county, and is elected in the district by 1,200 majority.

CONGRESSMEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—Unofficial returns give Anthony Itner, Republican, in the First District of this city, about 200 majority, and Nathan Cole, Republican, in the Second District, 300 to 400 majority. These are Republican gains, the first over E. C. Kehr, the latter over Erastus Wells, both the present members. In the Third District R. G. Frost, Democrat, is elected over L. S. Metcalf, Republican, by a small majority. In the districts outside the city the Sixth is reported carried by Havens, Republican, by 300 majority, and the Tenth by Pollard, Republican, by 1,200 majority, beating Diebolt, the present incumbent.

FURTHER RETURNS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Mercer County gives Hayes a majority of 545; Finklenburg (Republican), for Governor, 509.

Maniteau County, Democratic majority 456,—national and State tickets.

Davis County, Tilden's majority 194. About the same in the State and Congressional tickets.

Putnam County—Probable Republican majority, 3,000.

Sullivan County—Republican majority 18.

Mississippi County—Democratic majority 757.

Phelps County—Democratic majority from 300 to 400.

Pike County—300 to 350 Democratic majority.

Washington County—Democratic majority 348.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Complete returns from the Third Congressional District give it to Metcalfe, Republican, by 31 majority.

The Democrats claim the Sixth District for Morgan by 700 majority, previously reported as probably for Havens.

The Republicans carry the county ticket in this county except Probate Judge, Public Administrator, and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney. Emil Thomas leads the ticket for Sheriff by 3,500 majority over ex-Mayor Brown, and the remainder of the Republican candidates have an average majority of 1,500.

DOUBTFUL.

LOUISIANA.

EVERYTHING GLORIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8—10:30 p. m.—Returns from about half the wards in the Parish of Orleans show large Republican gains from the vote of 1874, and, except in the five parishes which have been Ku-Kluxed for the past year, the returns show Republican gains all over the State. Notwithstanding the vote of these Ku-Kluxed parishes, however, Louisiana may be relied upon to give a good Republican majority, in the face of all Democratic reports to the contrary. So far, the returns from the interior have been mainly from the Democratic strongholds. Not one of the large Republican parishes has been heard from, and leading Republicans have not a doubt that the State will give 10,000 Republican majority. The Parish of

EAST FELICIAN,

which, in 1870, gave 1,273 Republican majority, in 1872 1,690, and in 1874 1,689, this year did not give a Republican vote. In those parishes, however, where Republicans were safe the party was well organized and enthusiastic, and their vote will more than counteract the intimidation of the bulldoggers. Louisiana is sure for from 10,000 to 12,000 majority for Hayes, Wheeler, and Packard.

THE CONFEDERATE PRESS AGENT SAYS SO.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 8.—The following special is from a Democratic source:

CLINTON, East Feliciana Parish, Nov. 8.—Owing to the failure of the Registrar to fill his appointments, a large number of voters were not registered. Seventeen hundred and forty-three registered votes failed, of which Hayes got three and Tilden the balance. At the poll conducted under the United States Supervisor 443 voters who had been unable to register deposited their ballots in a separate box. The Democrats refrained from voting. There was no intimidation. The gross number of votes were within 300 of the number at the last election. Many Democratic voters were deterred by want of registration. Whites and blacks fraternized, and all are happy and jubilant.

Note.—The above majority, 1,740, shows a Democratic gain of 2,581 over 1874.

Prominent Republicans say the voting in East Feliciana was informal, and the votes will not be canvassed by the Returning Board, the Registrar sent there having been run off. It is intimated that other Democratic parishes will be treated the same way for similar reasons. Charges of intimidation, fraud, &c., will be made.

Ouachita Parish has a Democratic majority of 1,087, a Democratic gain of 1,915 over the vote of 1874, when Dubucklet, Republican, received 828 majority.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8—Midnight.—In eleven parishes partial official returns and estimates show a net Democratic gain of 7,127 over Democratic Conservative Committee's returns of '74, which elected Moncure, Democrat, Treasurer by 2,939. The above indicates that the Democrats have carried the State by 15,000 to 20,000, and it is claimed by the Democratic Committee. The Democratic majority in the city will probably reach 11,000. The Republicans claim the State for the Republicans in 10,000 to 15,000.

DELHI, La., Nov. 8.—First Ward, Richland Parish, Tilden, 208; Hayes, none; Congress, Farmer, Democrat, 208; Lotard, Republican, nothing; Nichols, Democrat, for Governor, 208; Packard, nothing. The Democratic ticket here is a unit.

CONFEDERATE ESTIMATES.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The following official and unofficial returns of parishes has been received: Iberia, Republican, 1,453; Democratic, 1,246; Republican gain, 377; Calcarian, Democratic, 1,241; Republican, 95; net Republican gain, 25; West Feliciana, Democratic by 250 to 300 majority; Democratic gain, 1,109; Jackson, Democrats, 1,040; Republican 380; Democratic gain, 265. These comparisons are made with the 1874 returns of the Democratic Conservative Committee as published in the *World* Almanac. The election was peaceable and quiet. No disturbance is reported from any quarter of the State. Reports show that the Democrats polled a heavy negro vote in the interior parishes.

FLORIDA.

REPUBLICAN SURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 8.—Florida Republican sure. Advices make the general result close. Hence this dispatch.

To the Western Associated Press.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Nov. 8.—The opinion of moderate men is that Florida will elect the entire Democratic State ticket by over 2,000 majority. Democratic gains are large in all the counties with three or four exceptions.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Nov. 8—10 p. m.—Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Clay, Columbia, Duval, Hamilton, Madison, Monroe, Nassau, Putnam, Suawaney, Levy, Marion, report an aggregate Democratic majority of 373. We partially estimate the Democratic majorities in Montee, Silsborough, Hernando, Polk, and Sumter at 2,500. We estimate the Democratic majorities in counties west of Apalachicola at 2,000. We estimate the remaining counties at the majority of 1874. This secures a Democratic majority of 2,550.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Florida is claimed by the Democrats by from 2,000 to 2,500 majority. Returns show Democratic gains.

A GOOD DEAL OF CONFEDERATE ESTIMATING

To the Western Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—The following has just been received here from Florida:

John Van Horne, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Louisville, Ky.—10:35 p. m., LAKE CITY, Fla.—Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Clay, Columbia, Duvall, Hamilton, Madison, Monroe, Nassau, Putnam, Suawanee, Levy, and Marion report an aggregate Democratic majority of 373. We partially estimate the Democratic majority in Wantel, Hillsboro, Hernando, Polk, and Sumter at 2,500. We estimate the Democratic majority in the county of West Apalachacola at 2,000. We estimate the remaining counties at the majorities of 1874. This secures a Democratic majority of 2,550.

BRENNER,
Superintendent at Augusta.

NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORTED DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8.—Returns continue to come in reporting heavy Democratic gains from all quarters. The Democratic majority in the State will hardly fall short of 15,000. The Democrats elect all their Congressmen except one, Gov. Bragden, Republican, being elected in the Second District. The Legislature, which elects a United States Senator, is more than two-thirds Democratic.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SURE FOR HAYES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—2 a. m.—A special to the *Times* from Columbia, S. C., says there is no doubt about South Carolina. With two Republican counties to hear from the majority for Hayes is over 3,000. The Republican Committee claim that their majority will be fully 5,000. The Democrats concede the State to Hayes.

The Congressional delegation will stand three Republicans and two Democrats, a loss of two. The Legislature will be Republican by a small majority.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—South Carolina is still in doubt. Both parties claim the State. The indications are that the Hayes electoral ticket is elected. It is claimed by the Republicans that Chamberlain's majority in Beaufort, Sumpter, Colleton, and Charleston will overcome Hampton's majority. The Democrats claim Hampton's election, but say the result is very close.

BOTH PARTIES CLAIM IT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—The Republican and Democratic Committees are still widely at variance as to the result in this State. The former claim 8,000 majority for Chamberlain, but withhold the details of their estimates. The latter, conceding every county unheard from to have gone according to Republican predictions, claim that Hampton is certainly elected. The dispute will hardly be settled before to-morrow.

A serious riot broke out here about dusk this evening. Broad street, from the Court-House to the Post-Office, was crowded with blacks and whites, all excited, and the blacks much angered at returns unfavorable to the Republicans. An altercation between a Democrat and

(Continued on the Seventh Page.)

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in
From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF
IS A
Cure for Every Pain.

It was the First and is the
Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating Pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL
Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Read Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fulness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of ten years' growth cured by
DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used these without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without qualification. (Signed) L. S. LERCH,
Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER,
MARY COCKER,
MARY B. POND,
E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

REMEDIES.
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DWAY'S
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MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.
L. S. LERCH,
Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.
BENJ. D. COCKER,
MARY COCKER,
MARY B. POND,
E. B. POND.
DWAY'S
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LOOD PURIFIER,
, 32 Warren-st., N. Y.
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NEW YORK.

Bad Management by the State Republican Committee.

Conkling and Cornell Laying Back in the Breeching.

"Machine" Managers Willing to See Gov. Morgan Beaten.

Conkling Sulking at His Home and Cornell in the City.

The Work of the Canvass Done Outside of the Committee.

The National Committee Conspicuous for Incompetency.

Republicans Must Shake off Their Unsavory Leaders.

Anecdotes of Mrs. Wheatley and Col. Sellers.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—By the time this letter reaches you the Presidential election will have been decided, and the country remanded to the control of those who preserved it, or turned over for pillage to those who, for the past quarter of a century, have been seeking to destroy it. However the election may result, whether the Republicans win or lose, it will be of future service to point out the blunders, mistakes, and suicidal policy of the managers, so far as this State is concerned. If New York gives a Republican majority on Tuesday, it will be in spite of the stupidity of our State Committee, and solely attributable to influence outside of and uncontrolled by that Committee. Until ten days ago almost complete apathy seemed to characterize the conduct of the campaign. There seemed to be no intelligent direction of affairs, but what was done was due to individual effort. There was no organization seeking to unite and harmonize individual effort for the accomplishment of a common object, no attempt to arouse public enthusiasm in behalf of the Republican ticket. Assembly, district, and ward organizations were formed, as is usual, but they managed their affairs independent of each other, and wholly with a view to influencing local nominations.

THE CONKLING INFLUENCE is wholly chargeable for the apathy of the State Committee. Mr. Conkling was sorely disappointed in not receiving the united support of the New York delegation at Cincinnati, and felt that, had his name been pushed as he thought it should have been, he would have been nominated instead of Gov. Hayes. He was very much incensed at the universal condemnation of "machine politics and machine politicians," which was almost universal at that time. He was charged with being the head and front of the "machine" in this State, and it must be confessed that some of the office-holders who follow in the wake of the machine, do not possess the most savory reputations. A part of the "machine" programme was to make Mr. A. B. Cornell Governor, but the people rebelled, and the Convention refused to recognize him. The hue and cry then raised against the "machine" politicians made both Conkling and Cornell very sour, and the immaculate Senator is charged with having then said that he would take no part in the Presidential campaign. This may have been an unfounded report, but it certainly was generally believed that Mr. Conkling had declared, immediately after the State Convention, that the people had raised such a howl about the "machine" he would let them see how they would get along without the "machine." Certain it is that both he and Cornell **WENT INTO THE SULKS,** and both have been like a wet blanket on the campaign from the first. Mr. Cornell was chosen Chairman of the State Committee, out of compliment to his candidacy for Governor, and because he had previously held the position. He had not the good sense to decline a nomination which was intended as mere compliment to be declined, but accepted the appointment, and then sat down on the Committee. Up to the time the State Convention threw him overboard, both he and Senator Conkling were enthusiastic in declaring what they would do for the ticket this fall,—there was to be no limit to their work, and, as a result, all conflicting interests were to be harmonized, and New York to give an unprecedented Republican majority. Expecting to be the candidate for Governor, Mr. Cornell sought to reconcile the temperance interest to his nomination, and was "colloguing" with the anti-Tammany element. But the moment Mr. Cornell was left out in the cold, that moment he presented the cold shoulder to the temperance people, to the anti-Tammany men, and to all others whose friendship he had previously courted. It is within my personal knowledge that Mr. Cornell discouraged leading temperance men from taking an active part in the campaign, and also that he refused the co-operation of some of the Greenback party, which he might have had for a few courteous words. It has been apparent to those who have seen the inside workings of the State Committee that **THE DEFEAT OF GOV. MORGAN** would be highly satisfactory to both Senator Conkling and Mr. Cornell. The Senator fears that Morgan may contest his claim to a perpetual seat in the Senate, while Cornell is angry at Morgan's having beaten him in the State Convention. Consequently, Conkling has sulked in his tent at home, while Cornell has sat upon the State Committee like a fearful nightmare, paralyzing its efforts and performing the role of a very wet blanket. Mr. Conkling has pleaded sickness and private business. He did get out to make one speech, at Utica, where he dare not refuse to go when called, but this constitutes his sole work in behalf of the Republican party this fall. Even that speech gave rise to much criticism from the fact that, unable to swallow his chagrin at his own defeat, he had scarcely a word to say in behalf of Gov. Hayes. He did, however, begin a most unpalatable eulogy of the present Administration, characterizing Gen. Grant in terms that he might have applied to Deity itself. After all the honors the Republican party has heaped upon Roscoe Conkling he should rather have died in harness than to have turned his back upon it in an emergency, as he has done. His course is in such marked contrast to that of Senator Blaine that the **PEOPLE WILL NOT FORGET IT.**

When Blaine was stricken down in Washington, Conkling refused to go and see him, but when the Republican party was threatened with disaster in Mr. Conkling's own State, Mr. Blaine gets up from his sick bed to come to the rescue, while Mr. Conkling assumes sickness and pleads the baby act. Mr. Blaine, I am informed, refused to recognize Conkling's friend Cornell, of the State Committee, but made his appointments for speaking through the National Committee. There are others of the "machine" politicians, friends of Senator Conkling, who have been equally lukewarm in support of the ticket. They were perfectly willing to see Gov. Morgan defeated, even though the State should be lost to the Republicans in consequence. There has been much muttering and grumbling among the honest and loyal Republicans, and the conduct of these men is not likely to be forgotten very soon. It was owing to this apathy on the part of the State Committee that induced outsiders to take hold of the management of the campaign. To them, and not to the Committee, is due the great meeting which Mr. Evarts addressed: the grand turnout of merchants, bankers, and professional men in the torchlight procession Friday night; the address from the Corn, Gold, and Stock Exchanges, and from business men, advocating the election of Hayes and Wheeler. These individual efforts aroused whatever of eleventh-hour enthusiasm was shown in this city, and the State Committee is entitled to no credit whatever for them. In fact, they were put forth in spite of the Committee, and constitute the only efficient work done during the canvass. Mr. Tilden's **LETTER ON THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS** supplied a peg on which some very effective work was hung. His admission that the "Solid South" contemplated a raid on the Public Treasury which he should veto, alarmed the thinking business men, and contributed largely to keeping down the Democratic majority in the city. To sum up the management of the State Committee—it has been conspicuous for imbecility, for stubbornness, for spending a lot of money foolishly, for keeping down the enthusiasm of the people, and for spurning the co-operation of active, energetic men, who control large numbers of votes. That the State Committee was thus apathetic, stupid, and mismanaged, is due entirely to the influence of Senator Conkling and his henchmen.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE has been scarcely more fortunate in the choice of its Chairman. Mr. Chandler will not be charged with a lack of interest in the success of the Republican ticket, but it is very generally asserted that his management of the campaign has not been characterized by energy or good judgment. He has been exceedingly sensitive regarding his own rather unsavory reputation as a politician, and seemed to care more for punishing any slights offered to him than promoting the welfare of the party. When Carl Schurz made some criticisms of the President and his Cabinet, old Zack got very angry, and, there is no doubt, did insist that Mr. Schurz should be withdrawn from the canvass. A prominent Major-General informed me that in conversation with him old Zack cursed and swore terribly about Schurz, and declared he should be punished for abusing the Administration. He didn't care a d—n for the party, he said; what was the party good for if it couldn't punish those who spoke ill of its leading men? Nothing but much flattering finally soothed the indignant Michigander and made him consent to allow Schurz to fulfill his engagements. To Gov. McCormick, Secretary of the Committee, is due whatever of good has come out of it. He has shown a degree of energy and ability in management that entitle him to be remembered in the future. Had he been Chairman there would have been a very different story to tell of its management. The **TREATMENT OF THE NEWSPAPERS** by the National Committee has been shabby in the extreme. A Presidential campaign always involves a prominent newspaper in a vast expense, for which it never looks to the party to make up. It must necessarily be active and zealous in the interests of one party or the other. In fact, the party demands this of every newspaper that pretends to support its principles. In return it simply expects to be fairly and courteously treated by the leading men of the party. This has not been done by Chandler's Committee this year. It is impossible to find a newspaper man who speaks of it except in terms of contempt. Gov. McCormick is the only member who seems to have had any appreciation of the services the press has rendered, and he alone has taken it into confidence and treated its members intelligently and decently. Others have had no scruples in asking the papers to print columns upon columns of campaign literature, all the time they were denouncing them and loading them down with curses. Some of them talked as if they were the sole proprietors of every Republican paper in the State, and had a right to dictate what they should say and should not say. How much they were mistaken they have probably found out before this time. The newspapers never look for money from any of the committees; occasionally a political advertisement strays into their columns, but all the money paid out in such way this year would not pay for a single edition of any of them. But there are a thousand ways in which they can be aided by an intelligent committee in doing their work, but such aid has been wofully lacking under Zack Chandler's administration. He has sat around the committee-room like **A BUMP ON A LOG,** throwing cold water on enthusiasm, and vaunting his own capacity as a political organizer and manager. While people generally do not doubt Mr. Chandler's integrity as a man, they do regard him as an unscrupulous politician and a political trickster. The fact that he has made himself so prominent in the campaign—that he is likely to be a legacy handed down from Grant to Hayes—has been of great damage to Mr. Hayes' interests. In the universal desire for a "change," the prospect that such venerable old fossils as Mr. Chandler are like to hang, like millstones, around the neck of a new Administration, is not palatable. It is against the Administration and its friends that the people were in rebellion, not against the Republican party. I have met many Republicans who declared they would vote for anybody rather than see the Administration continue in the hands of men who have heretofore been prominently identified with it. An abiding faith in the integrity and firmness of Gov. Hayes no doubt saved many of these from the crime of voting for Tilden, but there were others who argued that Hayes could not ignore these men who had made themselves active in his interests. Let us hope that the coming President, be he Hayes or Tilden, will drive out of Washington such devil-fish as Chandler, Boss Shepherd, Babcock, Orville Grant, the army of the Dents, *et id genus omne.*

IN SPITE OF BAD MANAGEMENT,

I expect the elections will record a Republican victory, but it is well for the people to know that the best interests of the country have been jeopardized by the incompetence of a few men who have assumed Republican leadership. If we lose New York, Senator Conkling and his crowd of "machine" politicians will be responsible for it. The Senator himself and his chief fugleman, Cornell, have lain back in the breeching, not only refusing to pull, but dragging back the willing horses. Others of the clique have, for appearance sake, put in their subscriptions and shown themselves occasionally in public; but they put no heart into their work, and in private rejoiced over the prospect of Tilden carrying the State. Among this half-hearted crew are some office-holders who know that their days are numbered when Hayes comes in, for it is believed that he has no sympathy with incompetency.

ANECDOTE OF MRS. WHEATLEY.

The dramatic profession lost one of its brilliant lights last week in the death of William Wheatley. He was an actor of great merit, a gentleman of culture, and of the first respectability. His mother was an actress, finely educated, and a thorough lady. A daughter, some years ago, ran away and married a man named James Mason. His father was wealthy, having accumulated a large fortune by the rise in real estate. His two daughters were shoddy snobs, who totally ignored the fact that their father was a tailor by trade, who formerly worked on the bench in this city. When their brother eloped with Miss Wheatley, their aristocratic noses turned up, and they felt bound to resent the "disgrace" inflicted upon their family by his eloping with the daughter of an actress. They accordingly called upon Mrs. Wheatley, who received them with the grace and stateliness of a Queen. The female snobs proceeded to state that they were shocked at the imprudence of their brother; of course they could only pity him for marrying the daughter of an actress, but they could never recognize his wife; it was unfortunate, of course, but could not some way be devised for procuring a separation, and restoring their brother to them. Mrs. Wheatley listened to them patiently, and then, rising with dignity from her chair, replied that she had just written to her daughter that she must never expect to enter her house again after having disgraced herself by marrying the son of a tailor. With which crushing remark she sailed majestically out of the room, leaving the young snobs struggling between shame and natural impudence.

COL. SELLERS.

Raymond, whose impersonation of *Col. Sellers* in Mark Twain's play of "The Gilded Age" is said to personally be the counterpart of the character he so skillfully personates. He is a regular "happy-go-lucky dog," who was chronically impecunious till he found *Col. Sellers*, which part has yielded him a competence. But whether he has plenty of money or none, he is the same careless, good-natured chap, full of visionary schemes, a jolly companion, free with his money when he has it, ready to share his last dollar with a friend, and never missing an opportunity for a joke. It is told of him that he was riding one day with a friend in the suburbs of San Francisco, when they met a funeral procession and had to draw up by the side of the road while it passed. Raymond's eye fell on a gentleman in one of the mourners' carriages whom he recognized as something of a "sport." Pulling a $20 gold piece out of his pocket, he held it up and sang out, "Heads or tails for the piece," at the same time flipping it in the air. "Heads!" shouted the mourner from the carriage. "Heads it *is*," said *Col. Sellers*, recovering the piece and tossing it into the mourner's carriage. The procession passed on, and Raymond and his friend returned to the city. Having lost all the money he had on that unlucky toss with the mourner, he had to leave a coat in pawn at the livery-stable in payment for his carriage. But Raymond is pecuniarily well fixed now, the "Gilded Age" having yielded him a competence, and still "there's millions in it." If he were to simply depict himself naturally, and just as he is known to his friends, his *Col. Sellers* would be almost identical with the part as he now plays it. Now he is tied down somewhat by Mark Twain's idea of the character; but perhaps Mark knew Raymond and took him for the original of it, adding a little exaggeration so that Raymond shouldn't know himself. DUTTON.

A Brave Little Girl.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Recently a tramp called at the residence of an old lady named Askew, near Covington, and, finding that the woman and her grandchild—a girl of about 12 years of age—were the only occupants, ordered them to give him some food. The old lady set before him the best she had prepared in the house, but he refused to eat it, and ordered some ham and eggs fried. The little granddaughter ran into an adjoining room, and procuring a shot-gun, she presented it at the fellow and told him that if he didn't get out at once she would blow his head off! The fellow saw at a glance that the child meant business, and wasn't to be fooled with, and he ran out of the house and made his way to the road as fast as his legs could carry him. The little girl followed him with her shot-gun until he was off the premises, when she marched back and put up her gun.

THE COURTS.

Judge Williams Denies the Injunction Asked for in the Normal School Matter.

Some Heavy Suits Entered in the United States Circuit Court.

A Final Dividend Ordered in the Matter of the Home Insurance Company.

Judge Williams yesterday morning decided the motion for an injunction in the case of George D. Plant vs. the Board of County Commissioners and the teachers of the Normal School. The bill was filed by George D. Plant, J. J. Kearney, P. J. O'Connell, and S. S. Gardner against the County Commissioners and D. S. Wentworth, J. W. Larrimore, A. W. Brayton, and Misses Emily J. Rice, Sarah M. Curtis, and Sarah Byrne, to restrain the Board from appointing any teachers for the Normal School. As is well known the Board of Education could not agree on a Principal for the Normal School, and so the school has not been opened for about two months. Finally the County Commissioners interfered of their own motion, and appointed a Principal and teachers until the Board of Education should act. Thereupon Plant and the three other members of his faction filed a bill to prevent the opening of the school.

On the first application for a restraining order Judge Williams declined to allow it, and yesterday, after having heard an elaborate argument on the same question, affirmed his former ruling. After setting out at length the facts in the case, the Judge said that the County Board had no power to hire teachers for the Normal School or fix their salaries, but that where, as in the present case, it was done merely in case of emergency, he did not think a court of equity ought to interfere. That the Board of Commissioners of Cook County had no greater authority than County Commissioners of other counties.

The Judge also decided that he would not allow the injunction, as the damage to the complainants was nothing, compared with what the public would suffer should the school be closed. It ought to be opened, and taxes had been levied for payment of its expenses. The complainants also did not come into court with clean hands, as they could, being members of the Board of Education, have done more to smooth away the difficulty, and bring out harmony between the two factions. It was a case where the Chancellor was justified in using his discretion, and the motion for injunction would, therefore, be overruled.

AT NORMAL.

The news that the injunction had been refused was received at the school at noon yesterday and caused general rejoicing among the teachers and pupils. The school, which reopened a week ago last Monday, is now fully under way, with some 150 students present, of which number eighty-five are in the Normal department, the others in the preparatory and training departments. This is a much less number than last year, owing to the two months' delay in opening the present term. The fact, however, that so many waited the opening of the school rather than go elsewhere would indicate the confidence of the students in it, and that it, as a training-school for teachers, is a necessity. A large increase in attendance is expected now that it is definitely decided that the school will continue.

TROUBLE OF A WAREHOUSEMAN.

William H. Ferry filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against John Bates asking for an injunction. Complainant states that he is the owner of the building Nos. 683 and 685 State street, which has been for years used for a place to store household goods and as a warehouse. For the last four years his foreman or manager has been the defendant, who has had charge of the building, receiving the amount paid for storage, under the general superintendence of complainant's son, W. H. Ferry, Jr. A short time ago complainant, becoming dissatisfied with Bates, removed him and appointed one William V. Barr in his place. Last Sunday, however, Bates forcibly ejected Barr from the building, regained possession, and now holds it in defiance of every one. Complainant therefore asks for an injunction against Bates, to prevent him from collecting any money for storage, from meddling with the goods stored, or from keeping possession of the building, alleging that he has embezzled large sums, has been unfaithful to his trust, and proved himself unqualified for the position.

DIVORCES.

Solomon Kaplon filed a bill yesterday against his wife Bella, asking for a divorce on account of her desertion.

Rebecca Thomas filed a bill Monday against her husband, John L. Thomas, accusing him of drunkenness and cruelty, and praying for a divorce. The case was suppressed for service.

ITEMS.

To-day will be default day in both law and chancery in the Superior Court. Yesterday was the regular day, but a postponement was had on account of the election.

To-morrow will be the last day of service to the November term of the Circuit Court.

There will be a petit jury impaneled in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Henry J. Furber began a suit for $12,000 against Thomas S. Dobbins, George S. Bowen, and John S. Wilcox.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Maine filed a bill against Levi D. Boone, John E. Greene, Administrator, and Guy Edward Greene, to foreclose a trust deed for $1,000 on Lots 21 and 22, in Pope's Subdivision of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, and 13, Block 8, in Cook & Anderson's Subdivision of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 24, 39, 13.

Elkin Hyman commenced a suit in trespass against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company to recover $6,000 damages.

The First National Bank of Chicago brought suit for $5,000 against Douglas T. and Esther E. Taylor.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A discharge was issued to William C. Lombard.

In the case of Richard Morton, a rule was issued on L. B. Lewis and Richard Morton to show cause in ten days after service why the firm of Richard Morton & Co. should not be adjudicated bankrupt. An order was also issued postponing the composition meeting thirty days.

A dividend of 8 per cent was declared in the matter of Peter Barlelme et al.

Meetings for the election of Assignees will be held this morning at 10 o'clock in the cases of Charles Sharnhost and J. W. Goodhue.

A composition meeting will be held at the same hour in the matter of J. W. Goodhue.

An order was entered in the case of the Home Insurance Company directing the Assignee, Thomas Buckley, to sell at public auction all the remaining assets of the Company, after giving three weeks' notice in the newspapers and ten days' notice by mail to the creditors. The sale, however, shall first be reported to court before being consummated. These assets consist chiefly of judgments and notes against divers parties, and are not of much value. With the amount to be realized from the sale and the cash on hand, the Assignee will in the course of a month declare a dividend of perhaps 3 or 5 per cent.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Sophia P. Chase commenced a suit in attachment against John E. Burton, claiming $1,200.

Joseph Sherwin began a suit in trespass against John Lang, laying damages at $30,000.

W. K. McFayden sued Edwin R. Whiting for $1,000.

Ebenezer Curtis, for the use of F. W. Irwin, brought suit in trespass to recover $5,000 damages from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Great Western Railroad Company, and the New York Central Railroad Company.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Bamberger & Oppenheimer began a suit for $4,500 against Max Kramer, Ferdinand Kramer, and Carl Kramer.

Mortimer Frisbie commenced a suit in trespass, Monday, against John Seeley, Wallace and Nicholas B. Rappelye, to recover $100,000 damages. The suit was suppressed for service.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—1 to 20 on new calendar of the United States Court.

JUDGE JAMESON—263 to 268, 272 to 286, except 275 and 279. No. 259, Thierry vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—15, 16, 17. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—365 to 385, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case, term No. 6,400, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company vs. Richmond, and calendar Nos. 481 to 500, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases, term Nos. 981, Strader vs. Gunn, and 8, Van Namee vs. Bradley. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Frederick Kaler vs. John Feldkamp, Adolph Mueller, and George H. Mueller, $462.58.—Guido Kuster vs. Adolf Hofmann and Ottokar Hofmann, $2,223.21 in gold.—Same vs. Same, $566.11.—R. D. Husagh vs. Martha Clarke, $685.

JUDGE JAMESON—Addison Ballard vs. Joseph B. Randell, $3,756.95.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Caroline C. Kneitling vs. Paulina Denking, E. J. Elvig, and W. L. Blanchard; verdict, $170, and motion for new trial.—William Sanderson, use of John Palmer et al., vs. Peter Connor, garnishee, $144.

JUDGE BOOTH—Calvin De Wolf vs. Henry R. Whipple; verdict, $12.50.—Peter Britton et al. vs. Anastasius Schneider; finding, $188.35.—Joseph Papik vs. Joseph T. McCord, $21.20.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Emma Rench was sentenced to three months to the House of Correction on each of two indictments for larceny.

James McCarty, "Cabbage" Ryan, and James Griffin were granted a new trial in their several cases.

Jacob Coulter pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to four months in the House of Correction.

Thomas Ford and Thomas Roach were tried for larceny and acquitted.

Nellie Demond was tried for larceny and acquitted.

IOWA.

The State Treasury—The New Capitol—Homestead Rights.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 7.—Yesterday was the beginning of a new fiscal year in Iowa, and, consequently, general settlement day. Below is the balance-sheet of the State Treasurer, as audited by the State Auditor. It will be seen that the State has paid out, more than it has received, $4,809. This has been caused by the extraordinary appropriations made by the last Legislature, which provided no adequate means to meet them. The tax-levy was fixed at the same rate as for the two years previous, while the expenditures were increased immensely. This refers alone to the General Revenue Fund. The State has a large surplus in various funds, lying idle because there is no authority to transfer them to the General Revenue or any fund where they may be a deficit; so that, while it may appear that the State has overpaid for current expenses, it does not prove that the State is out of funds:

GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.

War, redeemed for quarter ending March 4, 1876	$ 272,998
War, redeemed for quarter ending June 3, 1876	355,490
War, redeemed for quarter ending Sept. 2, 1876	322,733
War, redeemed for quarter ending Nov. 4, 1876	58,703
	$1,009,926
Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1875	$ 3,114
General Revenue, received for quarter ending March 4, 1876	269,289
General Revenue, received for quarter ending June 3, 1876	426,054
General Revenue, received for quarter ending Sept. 2, 1876	247,365
General Revenue, received for quarter ending Nov. 4, 1876	62,406
	$1,008,230
Amount overpaid Nov. 4, 1876	$ 1,695

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The appropriation made for this year has been exhausted, and work will soon cease on the structure. There has been expended to November, 1876, for the year:

Labor	$ 96,805
Material	176,499
	$ 273,305
Total cost of building to Nov. 1	1,022,305

HOMESTEAD-RIGHTS.

The Supreme Court has decided that, when decedent dies, leaving no estate but a homestead, under Sec. 2,440 of the Code of 1873 the surviving wife or husband has the right to one-third in value of the homestead, in fee, and under Sec. 2,007 the right merely to use and occupy the whole homestead until otherwise disposed of. But these rights cannot be both enjoyed at the same time in the same property. The survivor must elect which he will enjoy. He cannot have both.

Mr. Edna B. Smith brought an action against several saloon-keepers at Webster City for damages in selling whisky to her husband, whereby he deprived his family of the necessaries of life. Judgment was rendered in the District Court for $500 against Harmon Wile and wife, and the judgment was made a lien on the premises where the liquor was sold. Wile lived over his saloon, and claimed the premises as a homestead, and that, as such, it was exempt from execution. The Court held that, under the statute for violation of the Liquor law, homesteads were not exempt. The case will go up to the Supreme Court on that point, which is a very important one.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—The notorious Gus Marschel, who stole property from Lazarus' pawnshop, and who is guilty of innumerable other daring robberies here and in New York, escaped from jail last night or this morning.

Dr. Schultz, M. P., of Manitoba, is in the city, and reports a large immigration of Mennonites and Canadians from the United States during the past season.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—Mr. Laflamme has accepted the position in the Cabinet vacated by the Hon. Mr. Geoffrian, and will arrive here to-morrow, to be sworn in as Minister of Inland Revenue.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Nov. 8.—The American barkentine Hemisphere has been seized here on a warrant from the Admiralty Court, in a cause of possession instituted on behalf of Dennis Kavanagh, of Covington, Ky., who claims the ownership of the vessel.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—A special from London, England, dated to-day, says the new Dominion loan of £2,500,000, placed on the market by the Canadian Finance Minister, has been rapidly taken up. Subscriptions to the loan poured in so rapidly that the list was closed yesterday, after having been opened for a few hours.

A Child Bishop.

Salt Lake Herald.

As Bishop Tuttle, of Montana, was making his annual visitations last July, a ranchman and his wife brought their family to be baptized. Among them was a fine baby boy of 6 months. When the Bishop asked the names of the children, the mother gave as the baby's name, "Bishop Tuttle." The Bishop mildly suggested that his first name was Daniel, but the mother could not be driven from her resolution, and the baby was accordingly baptized Bishop Tuttle Curtis.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATurdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—SIX PASSENGER ROCKAWAY AND two Victoria carriages, very cheap; also two square-box top buggies (Ten Broeke's and Hall & Bartlett's make) for $100 each, and phaetons, bar-wagons, etc., of good makers, little used, and cheap. PENNOYER & CO., 302 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING TEAM, sound, kind, and fast; will take a single carriage horse in part pay. Address P 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR WANT OF USE, A handsome, fast 6-year old buggy mare, a lady can drive her, for $110; a young chunky mare fit for light delivery, $45; a handsome side-bar road-wagon, $70; a boy's pony, $20. Call if you want a bargain at 371 West Fifteenth-st., one block east of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND top and open buggies, close carriages, coupes, express and grocery wagons, omnibuses, single and double harnesses, blankets, robes, etc., at WREN & CO.'S, 192 and 194 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND TOP DELIVERY wagon, very cheap, at 259 South Canal-st.

GET YOUR HORSES BOARDED AT SANBORN'S Stable, rear 150 West Monroe-st.; 50 cents per day; good accommodations. Come and see before going any where else.

HORSES WINTERED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER at my farm; terms low; first-class city references. Address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

SLEIGHS—WE HAVE MANUFACTURED THE BEST and cheapest sleigh ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A HEAVY WORK HORSE. CHEAP for cash. GUSTORF & CO., 235 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO HORSES, NOT OVER 8 years' old, blocky-built, to weigh 1,000 to 1,100, that will work single or double and accustomed to the city. D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES—UNPRINCIPLED PARties advertise divorces (?) for causes not recognized by the laws of any State. All who desire "legal divorce," without unnecessary publicity or personal presence, may correspond or call at law office of P. MONTGOMERY, 162 Washington-st., Room 18, Chicago.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CITIZENS OF ANY State, for any cause; 12 years' experience in the practice of law, and every facility to please clients. Address Box 7, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 10X22 ENGINE, 4X12 FOOT boiler, one steam crane, six hand-cranes, two 40-ton cupolas, and one 10-ton new Fairbank scale. For particulars call or address A. J. GUILFORD, Room 3 Major Block.

SECOND-HAND ENGINES, CHEAP; ONE 20X30, one 14X24, one 10x16; small engines, from one to three-horse power; also, large engines of all sizes. T. S. & A. J. KIRKWOOD, 171 and 173 Lake-st.

STORAGE.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse 180 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE, NEW BRICK DWELLINGS ON Adams-st., near Lincoln; all modern improvements; will rent if not sold soon. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—OWNER GOING away—Eight to fifteen brick houses, rented, near central part of city. Owner, Q 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS!—$100 EACH FOR lots between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., one block from cars, and near the South Park; cheapest property offered in three years. W. O. COLE, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—INSIDE COTTAGE AND LOT, $800; must sell; title perfect; terms easy. Address owner, Z 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house 339 West Van Buren-st., with large barn; lot, 50x178; will take equity in good real estate. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON EASY TERMS at Summerdale, adjoining Ravenswood; also houses to rent, very low; 7c fare; lake water. A. BENNETT, agent, corner Monroe and Market-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 9-ROOM BRICK houses, $25 per month. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 27 AND 31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.; will make rent very low to good parties; houses in perfect order. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES FOR SMALL FAMIlies at Village of Austin, at $5 per month.

Corner office, second floor, with or without second floor, at 194 Lake-st., corner Fifth-av.; also second floor, 25x100, suitable for carpenter or light manufacturing, at 50 Michigan-st., corner Franklin. Inquire at 192 Lake-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A NEW 14-room brick, furnace and fixtures, walnut finish; 11-room brick, swell front, nicely finished; 10-room brick, one block from Lincoln-av. cars; rooms for $15 to $20. CHAS. F. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—676 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY-FURnished house until the 1st of May. Inquire of KELLEY, MORLEY & CO., 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED MARBLE-front house on South Side for board of man and wife; best of reference, exchanged. Address for four days, Z 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT—236 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF HARrison-st., large furnished house, with barn in rear; all modern improvements. Inquire of E. S. HEATON, 86 Washington-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—IN NORTON BLOCK, 224 WASHINGton-st., flat of 7 rooms in first-class order, cheap; also, in same block, laundry with all equipments for business. Apply to N. NORTON, 361 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN suites, one suite for light housekeeping for two, in Bryant Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 54.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED WARM rooms very cheap to gentlemen, at 109 State-st., or 109 Franklin-st.; also a suite.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, FOR light housekeeping; Washington-st., near Sangamon; references. Address X 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SOUTH front rooms, one large square room, prices reasonable, at 171 Fifth-av., corner Monroe.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, $10 and $16 per month; best location in the city. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—240 WABASH-AV., CORNER JACKSON-st., desirable rooms to good tenants; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—CORWITH BUILDING—ONE SUITE OF furnished rooms; also, two suites unfurnished; good board in the building. Corner State and Jackson-sts., Room 8.

TO RENT—NICELY AND COMFORTABLY FURnished rooms in a desirable location, for gentlemen only. 237 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES 200 AND 202 JACKSON-ST., with or without steam power; rent low. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE EAST OF Clark-st., or South Side north of Twenty-sixth-st., house, must contain about 10 rooms and all modern improvements. Address, stating terms and location, R 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THIS WEEK, 5 OR 6 rooms for housekeeping on West Side; rent about $15; cottage or brick. Address S 33, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR housekeeping, West Side, near Union Park. Address O 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, a small or medium-sized furnished house on South Side, north of Twenty-fourth-st. Apply immediately to Col. M. V. Sheridan, Room 19, Union National Bank Building, corner Washington and LaSalle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—HANDSOME fall styles of all grades and kinds just arriving at the popular monthly-payment house of W. A. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZE SELF-FEEDING base-burner stove, with pipe, in perfect running order; cheap for cash. 693½ West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 6 ROOMS; COMPLETE housekeeping outfit; cheap for cash. Y 15, Tribune office.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—STOVES, FURNIture, carpets, crockery, in fact every article required to make a home comfortable, at reasonable prices and on easy payments. The only firm in Chicago who can furnish a house complete from cellar to attic with choice new goods. All four floors of our new stone-front building, corner Lincoln and Madison-sts., are filled always with new clean goods. Strangers visiting the city and cash customers will find it to their interest to call on us. If you don't believe it call and see for yourselves. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—THE FINEST LINE of cook-stoves, ranges, and heating stoves west of New York for sale on easy payments. Now is the time to buy your heating-stoves. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS ON EVERY ARTICLE of furniture in our entire stock; parlor and chamber suits reduced in price $10 to $40 per suit, bringing them down to figures never before made. Elegant parlor suits $35 and upwards; a few elegant silk suits far below cost of manufacture. We want to close out our entire furniture stock, and are, therefore, offering extra inducements for cash. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc., also, the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices. Salesroom, 383 West Madison-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 508 WEST Madison-st., manufacture and sell directly to the user all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments.

$45 BUYS A NICE WALNUT MARBLE-TOP chamber suit; $50 buys a parlor suit, rep with satin puffings; $55 buys an elegant dressing-case chamber set worth $80; we are determined to reduce our large stock of furniture and carpets, and will give the lowest prices and most liberal terms on monthly or weekly payments. CALHOUN CHENEY & CO., 420 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

CASH ADVANCED TO STORAGE CUSTOMERS; household and other goods taken at low rates. 78 and 80 Van Buren-st., near State.

LOANS IN SUMS OF $500 TO $1,500 ON CITY improved. F. G. BRADLEY, 188 Madison-st., Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OVER $1,000 AT 9 per cent; smaller loans at 10. J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal; also on good collaterals. PARRY, Room 8, 93 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAgo and vicinity at 8, 9, and 10 per cent. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums to suit. Apply at Union Trust Company, 135 South Clark-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, or on collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 East Randolph-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT INTEREST ON MERchandise, furniture, or buggies stored with us in fire proof warehouse, 180 W. Monroe; usual rates for storage

TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $1,500, AND $2,000 ON Chicago and Cook County real estate. JOHN C. LONG

WANTED—$500 BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN who wishes to enter a small business. Address O 13, Tribune office.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty in sums of $4,000 or over. Commissions low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500. $700, $1,000, OR $1,500, TO LOAN ON Chicago or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$5,000. $2,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on city property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

I HAVE 160 ACRES OF GOOD LAND IN MINNESOta, title direct from Government, that I will exchange for parlor suits and household furniture. Address at once, P 76, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ANY KIND OF BUSINESS, or merchandise, lots at Thornton, clear. Address W 33, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A BLOCK OF THREE ACRES centrally located in Dixon, Ill., for good improved city property. Inquire or address E. B. WESTON, 156 East Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, TO take half interest and increase the business of several popular family proprietary preparations, established from two to six years; a safe and permanent business guaranteed. For particulars inquire at drug store corner Thirty-ninth and State-sts., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $500 ready cash; must devote time and attention; business profitable and increasing. N. E. WEBBER, 6 North Clark-st., Room 8.

MUSICAL.

AT RETAIL AT THE FACTORY, PARLOR ORgans at prices beyond competition; $60 and upward; best in the market; monthly payments, cash, or to rent. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indiana-st.

$240 WILL BUY A SPLENDID BRAND NEW 7⅓-octave pianoforte, with overstrung bass, agraffe attachment, French grand action, full iron frame, all latest improvements, richly-polished rosewood case, round corners, carved legs, and lyre; warranted for five years, being one of a large stock bought at a sacrifice. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—BY A WELL-ESTABLISHED JOBbing-house, with superior advantages, two salesmen, with first-class trade, to sell boots and shoes in the West and Northwest; must be temperate and reliable. Address Box 2883, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO GO TO IOWA AS clerk in dry-goods store. One who is experienced in city and country trade. Salary moderate at first. Chicago references required. Apply to E. C. H., by letter, with Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY IN AN INSURANCE OFfice; must write a good hand. Address V 50, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GAS-FITTER AT 110 East Monroe-st., before 7 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—TIN-ROOFERS, SLATERS, AND galvanized iron cornice men. A. KNISELY & CO., 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAGON-MAKER FOR all kinds of work. Single man preferred. Inquire at 62 and 64 Halsted-st., corner Fulton.

WANTED—8 LATHERS AT DEKALB, ILL., TO work in hotel.

WANTED—BOY; ONE WHO CAN SOLDER, AT 67 Canal-st.

WANTED—A BOOKBINDER, AT 244 ILLINOIS-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

WANTED—TEAMSTER AT 218 WEST NORTH-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—25 COAL-MINERS TO GO INTO THE country. Inquire at 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL 100 FAST SELLING articles, chromos and jewelry. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS, men and women, to sell only choice teas to families in Centennial pound packages. Address N. Y. Tea office, 43 Market-st., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT MEN HAVING energy enough to earn a living on commission (general insurance); capability will then lead to permanent positions. Answer only with references, giving age and former occupation, etc. P 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR members of I. O. O. F.; $200 to $400 a month to capable men to manage a business; best chance ever offered. Call and investigate. 145 Clark-st., Rooms 35 and 36.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO WORK IN A feed store. Apply at 980 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN; MEMBERS MASONIC fraternity; permanent situation; pays $100 a month and expenses. 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS FOR best houses; only sober men need apply. Address O 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN; ONE FOR CHICAGO and one for every State; salary, $60 per month and expenses paid. Address Gem Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—SMART, INTELLIGENT men to solicit orders for the best thing out. $10 daily. 406 State-st., from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtograph gallery and learn the business. Good wages to a suitable person. Apply at Art Gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A STAble; must be sober and experienced. 912 and 914 West Madison-st.

WANTED—8 YOUNG MEN AND 4 LADIES TO study for the stage; travel Nov. 20; big pay. Room 7, 155 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN TO WORK IN A barn and drive carriage. Call at 108 West Adams.

WANTED—ONE BELL BOY; MUST COME WELL recommended. Apply at office Burke's Hotel, 140 and 142 Madison-st.

WANTED—SMART MEN EVERYWHERE TO INtroduce a staple household article at a profit of 400 per cent. It will pay those seeking business for the winter to investigate. Send stamp for papers or 50c for $1 samples. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—500 MEN AT $500 A MONTH SELLING our letter book. No press or water used. Sample copy, worth $3, free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 99 Madison-st. and 132 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—WE WISH TO CALL THE ATTENtion of non-residents to the fact that we are still doing a general purchasing business in all lines of goods. We guarantee satisfaction to parties ordering through us. An experienced lady is employed in ladies' department. Address L. B. COUPLAND & CO., Room 5, No. 60 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN GIRL. CALL MONday at 462 West Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at No. 501 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at Room 2, 89 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WITH REFERENCES to go 16 miles out; no washing. Call after 9 o'clock at 79 South Green-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRLS at the Adams House, corner Clark and Harrison-sts. CYRUS FISHER, Proprietor.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a family of three; must be a good cook and laundress; good wages; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply with reference at 164 Forrest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 284 Campbell-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; German or Swede preferred; good references required. 566 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN small family. Call at once at 71 North Sheldon-st., between Fulton and Carroll-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS DINing-room work, corner Washington and Halsted-sts., Laprese House. Come early.

WANTED—WOMAN PASTRY COOK AND BROILer; city references required. Apply at English House, 31 East Washington-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED GIRL TO TAKE care of children at 1050 Michigan-av. L. SCHOENBRUN.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND APPRENTICES. Apply at 1234 State-st., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts. Come prepared to stay.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR THE SUNday Herald. Liberal terms to right parties. Apply at Room 61, 157 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FEMALE COPYIST, YOUNG, COMpanionable, and preferably a blonde. Good pay and steady employment. Address, with particulars, MARCUS, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR CALUMET-AV.—In a refined private family, elegantly furnished rooms, with board; location most desirable; convenient to cars.

19 EAST HARRISON-ST., CORNER MICHIGAN-av.—Fine location and near business, large furnished room, with table board. All conveniences. References.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE.—Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

437 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE ROOM, with bay window, to rent, with or without board, furnished.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen; one unfurnished front room for a family; day boarders taken.

697 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOME front alcove room, with board; has a private bath-room; reference exchanged.

1151 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOM OR SUITE, nicely furnished, with board; also single room; choice surroundings and satisfactory rates.

West Side.

140 OGDEN-AV., FACING UNION PARK.—With board, a delightful second floor, three large rooms, unfurnished, except carpet; furnished, if desired; references.

ON THE WEST SIDE—PARTIES WANTING FIRST-class board in a private family, and willing to pay for same, can be accommodated by addressing Q 93, Tribune office.

North Side.

109 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—HANDSOME ROOM for two; day boarders accommodated.

111 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF OHIO-ST.—With or without board.

225 OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, with board.

242 NORTH LaSALLE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS FAMily board, with pleasant rooms.

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CENTENNIAL HOUSE, 208 STATE-ST.—BOARDing, $5 per week; day-board, $4 per week, with use of piano and bath-room; transients, $1 per day.

ENGLISH HOUSE AND RESTAURANT, 31 EAST Washington-st.—New house; rooms and excellent board $5 to $7 a week; commutation tickets, 21 meals for $4.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., 3d door north of Monroe-st.—Having renewed my lease I am now prepared to furnish first-class board, with good rooms, for the winter at very low rates. Transient reduced to $1.50 per day; furnished rooms to rent without board, $2 per week.

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A. J. MELCHERT, AGENT FOR THE SINGER Manufacturing Company; improved Singers sold on monthly payments, cheap for cash, and machines rented.

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LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A HORSE, 54 ALEXANDER-ST.; OWNER can have by describing and paying cost of advertising, and expense of feeding.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A HORSE-SHOER'S ACcount book, on the North Side, Monday. JOHN CROWLEY, 109 Michigan-st.

STOLEN—FROM CORNER CLARK AND ADAMS-sts., a black mare and phaeton buggy; reward for return to Central Station.

STRAYED—A COW, MEDIUM SIZE, VERY FAT, 8 years old, strawberry-brindle, short horn, left hip knocked down and right horn broken off; a leather strap buckled around the horns when left; a liberal reward will be paid to any party returning said cow to P. WINTER, 419 Warren-av., Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS.

AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, 16 VOLS., NEW EDItion, $76; Lossing's Life of Washington, $6, cost $17; Charles Dickens' Reading, $3; Diaries for 1877; cash paid for old books, at MILLER'S, down-stairs, 103 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has a thorough knowledge of general office-work and accounts. Address W 86, Tribune office.

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Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, in a private family. Sober and reliable. Good reference. 264 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who can show good references. T 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Dane who is well known in the city and has formerly been employed as such; is also willing to do chores around the house. Address O 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN WHO understands the care of horses and carriages. Best of city references. Address T 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or second work. No postal card. Please call at 350 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Please call Thursday and Friday at 22 Gurly-st., near Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or second work in a private family. Please call at or address for 2 days 88 North Peoria-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT Swedish girls, together or separate; references first-class. 60 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do housework, by a Norwegian girl; good references given. Apply at 38 Wesson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK FOR PRIVATE family; also for a Swede girl, housework in private family. Apply for two days at 1807 Arnold-st., corner Thirty-fifth.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR TO DO GENeral housework, by a German woman; good reference. Apply at 755 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work, or take charge of baby and sew; is a good seamstress. Please call at 600 State-st. Can give references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDE GIRL, TIDY, willing, competent, to do work in small family, or second work; experienced in both. 1045 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second-work in a small family; can give good recommendations. Call at 362 Taylor-st., in the rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY girl; references, if required. Inquire at 427 West Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR HOUSEWORK IN private family or private boarding-house, with a little girl 5 years of age. Address W 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Scotch woman to cook, wash, and iron; best of references. Call at 9 Arcade-court, Custom-House Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; also a woman to go out by the day. Call at 580 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, in a place where the Sabbath is observed; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; references given. 179 North May-st., up-stairs, in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A young healthy widow with a child five months old. Object more for a home than wages. Call or address A S, 13 Thomy-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Please call at 143 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS cook in a private family. Can give good reference. Call at 61 Whiting-st. North Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework or second work. Apply at 34 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family by a widow, who is a good, economical cook. Wages, $3 per week. May be seen at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 246 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family. Address on Wednesday, 258 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Good city reference. Address or call at 204 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. City reference, if required. Call Thursday and Friday at 765 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework in a private family. Please call for two days at 693 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or general housework in a small private family. Apply at 67 North Market-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, IN A restaurant or boarding-house; best of reference given. Please call or address Mrs. BURNS, 79 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Call at or address 178 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at present place, 1130 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or kitchen work; the best of city reference given if required. Please call or address 831 Twenty-ninth-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or laundry work; good reference. Call for two days at 577 South Park-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY ONE IN WANT OF A nurse please call on or address Miss GOULD, 911 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A young widow with child 3 years old. Wages not so much an object as a home. Apply at 234 North Clark-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A family where a servant is kept, by an educated and refined lady of good common sense, and capable of doing any kind of work. Call at or address 1031 West Lake-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY (teacher and reporter for German newspapers) just come from Germany, in a family or otherwise. Address Y 25, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and separate State Sections. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

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THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE! An ingenious gem! Fifty objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE FIRM KNOWN AS THOMPSON & BROWN, No. 436 Blue Island-av., have dissolved partnership. The business will be carried on hereafter by A. Thompson. DAVID BROWN.

WANTED—FURNITURE FOR PRIVATE BANK, counter 10 to 12 feet long, with glass or wire screen, bookkeeper's desk, cylinder desk, and letter-press. Address, giving prices for each, P. G. GARDNER, 150 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH, A GOOD effective second-hand chemical fire-engine, with one or two tanks. Address H. F. HESS, Village Clerk, Somonauk, Ill.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A FRAME HOUSE on North Side to move. J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR. M. & L., 244 State-st., corner Jackson. Boots and shoes.

WANTED—NO. 1 MARBLE MANTELS FOR A block of houses; horse and buggy part payment; where can they be seen? Q 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SALOON LICENSE. 25 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND boots and shoes for land and one-half cash. Apply to EMERSON, Room 43, 156 Washington-st.

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FOR SALE—DISTILLERY CHEAP FOR CASH—IN Cook County near city limits. Inquire at 55 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A COMMISSION house favorably located on South Water-st.; well established and doing a good business. Address V 10, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—OYSTER AND ICE CREAM SALOON. Address S 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE BEST SHOOTING-GALlery in the city, with stock of sporting articles. Inquire at 177 East Monroe-st., or 91 West Madison.

I CAN PUT A MAN IN THE WAY OF A LEGITImate and very profitable business; small capital required. Address W 20, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL, BUY OR TRADE A business, or any property, or want a partner, call at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14. L. P. SWIFT & SON.

INSTRUCTION.

A SUPERIOR LINGUIST, WHO IS A BRILLIANT pianist, having his evenings unoccupied, would give instructions to apply on board. R 85, Tribune.

PARENTS DESIROUS OF GIVING TO THEIR daughters a European education, with the advantages of travel and unexceptionable associations, may address for particulars MRS. A. B. C., care of Mr. Horatio Bigelow, 60 City Exchange, Boston, Mass. References: Bishop Neely of Maine, the Rev. Dr. Dix of New York, and to Mr. H. W. Longfellow.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell the new automatic picture of Moody and Sankey. Call or address J. COWAN, 21 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY TO CANvass for a new patent; 30,000 sold in business and at retail in ninety days; no trouble to make $10 per day. CALHOUN Machine Works, 158 Fifth-av.

The Tribune.

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Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "Humpty Dumpty."

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Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Strakosch Opera Troupe. "Faust."

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Afternoon and evening. "Led Astray."

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Hooley's Minstrels.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1876.

The cable brings notes of the comments of the London papers upon the election in the United States, based on the supposition of TILDEN's success, which, it is agreed, will not injure American credit abroad. From present appearances it will not.

The loss of the Electoral vote of New Jersey is not without its mitigating circumstances. In the Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator, the Republicans have a majority of one upon joint ballot. This is a valuable salvage out of the wreck.

People who have been so foolish or so wicked as to make bets on the election should be firm in refusing to "pass in their chips" yet awhile on the supposition that TILDEN is elected. Let there be no enriching of the enemy's exchequer prematurely.

Yesterday the returns indicated that Mr. LE MOYNE had been elected in the Third Congressional District over Mr. BRENTANO; but fuller and complete returns show that Mr. BRENTANO has been elected by a small majority. This makes the Republican gain of Congressmen in this city two, and in the State probably four; leaving the next delegation, Republicans ten, Democrats nine, instead of Republicans six, and Democrats thirteen, as in the present House.

The Peoria District is lost. BOYD is beaten for Congress by a few hundred votes. This is the work of Mr. RICHARD H. WHITING, who in revenge for his failure to be nominated turned in and supported the Democratic candidate and hurt the Republican nominee. He caused Peoria to give so great a majority for the Democratic candidate that Knox and Stark could not overcome it and the regular Democratic majority in Fulton. It is to be hoped that WHITING feels better, now that he has got in his work and sacrificed a Republican seat in Congress.

It is an evidence of Gov. HAYES' eminent judgment and common sense that he severely commented upon the course of certain individuals sending in to Columbus and giving out to the country dispatches of a doubtful origin announcing Republican victories in dubious States, thereby raising false hopes and encouraging people to bet and lose their money. The Governor's course throughout the election has been sensible and dignified, and he is especially to be credited for his courage and candor in setting his foot at once upon improbable dispatches, evidently sent out for a purpose.

Now that election-day has passed and the torches are laid away for another four years of rest, the people of Chicago should not forget that Brother MOODY's campaign is not yet over. The Tabernacle now should be a favorite resort. Within its sacred walls the jubilant may restrain their joys and the disappointed console themselves with reflections upon the life to come. All may learn something of value to themselves on the great Hereafter, when Presidential elections will appear trifling, and that Brother MOODY's plan is the only way to make "your calling and election sure."

For the first time in the history of the Turkish Empire, a Parliament will assemble in the first week of December, and a provisional decree has been issued for the election of its members. It is to be called a General Council, and consist of two Chambers. The first Chamber, or Chamber of Deputies, will consist of 120 members, one-third to go out every year, so that the Chamber will be renewed every three years. The second, or Chamber of Magnates, will contain not fewer than thirty nor more than fifty members, and this House will have the power of revision over the acts of the Lower Chamber. The members of the Chambers are to have their expenses paid while on duty, also their traveling expenses, and a salary of $125 a month. As soon as two-thirds of the members reach Constantinople, the Government will declare the Parliament open. The experiment of this rather novel Congress will be watched with considerable interest.

The Chicago produce markets were generally slow and steady yesterday. Mess pork closed at $15.42½@15.45 seller the year and $15.52½@15.55 for January. Lard closed steady, at $9.45@9.47½ seller the year and $9.50@9.52½ seller January. Meats were unchanged, at 6⅛c for new shoulders, boxed, 8⅜c for do short-ribs, and 8⅝c for do short-clears. Lake freights were quiet, at 3½@4c to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.08½ for November and $1.10½ for December. Corn closed a shade firmer, at 42¼c for November and 42⅜c for December. Oats closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 31¼c for November and 32⅛c for December. Rye was 2c lower, at 56c. Barley closed firmer, at 78c cash and 79½c for December. Hogs were active and 10c higher than on Monday, closing firm at $5.60@6.00 for common to choice. The cattle market was active and firm. Sheep were steady. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $109.75 in greenbacks at the close.

The result of the election in Cook County shows a curious mixture of political proclivities. On the Presidential issue the Democrats have carried the county by about 2,000 majority, the defection of the Germans having contributed largely to this result. They were misled by the "Reform" clap-trap into supporting TILDEN, and to some extent this wholesale change of front benefited STEWARD, the Greenback-Democratic nominee for Governor; but on the local tickets they discriminated closely as to the merits and qualifications of the various candidates, and in the main their choice fell upon the best man. On the whole, the Republicans can claim a handsome victory in the county. CULLOM, for Governor, gets about 200 majority, and the Republicans also elect MILLS State's-Attorney, BROCKWAY Recorder, DIETZSCH Coroner, GROSS Clerk of the Circuit Court, ALDRICH and BRENTANO Congressmen in the First and Third Districts, two out of three State Senators, and twelve out of twenty-one members of the Legislature. The Democrats elect their Sheriff, one Congressman, one State Senator, nine members of the Legislature, and four County Commissioners.

If the Democrats are pinning their faith to North Carolina, they would do well to "change their holt," for of all the uncertain States North Carolina is the most doubtful. To begin with, no reliable returns whatever have been received from the State, and as far as "claims" go the Republicans have a little the best of it up to data. It will be remembered that in 1872 the Liberals claimed North Carolina by 10,000 majority with as much certainty as the Democrats claimed it last Tuesday night. The next day the majority had fallen to 7,000, the next day it was "a large majority," and a day or two later the truth was known and North Carolina had gone Republican. This year there is good reason to expect a similar result, for the negroes were thoroughly aroused and organized in opposition to the proposed Constitutional Amendments threatening their rights and liberties, while a large body of white Republicans and Old-Line Whigs in the northwestern part of the State were known to be firmly consolidated for the Republican Electoral ticket. Therefore, we say, the Democratic claim of North Carolina is at best nothing but brag and guess-work. It may be several days before the result will be definitely known.

Hundreds of Republicans, especially among the Germans, cut off the TILDEN and HENDRICKS Electors from the Democratic ticket and pasted them over the HAYES and WHEELER Electors, and this accounts for the large difference between the vote given for the Republican State and county ticket and for the Republican Electoral ticket. It will be seen that CULLOM and SHUMAN received some 2,500 more votes than HAYES and WHEELER. The remainder of the State ticket ran equally ahead of the Presidential and the county ticket, except that CLOUGH, for Sheriff, got more votes than the State candidates. But this substitution of 2,500 TILDEN Electors for HAYES Electors by Republicans measured less than half the total defection. More than 2,500 Republicans voted the whole Democratic ticket for the sake of a "change of Administration." A part of these voted for one or two of the Republican local candidates, such as for ALDRICH against HOXIE, or for BROCKWAY against COMISKEY, or for MILLS against JAMIESON; but the greater part went the "whole hog," from snout to tail, including the bristles, so keen were they for "a change." There was no resisting this tendency, and all that can be done about it is to wait until those changelings become disappointed by the failure of the Democrats to reform things, when they will change back.

THE VERY LATEST.

At half-past 1 o'clock this morning the improved prospect which began to be apparent yesterday is fully sustained by all our advices. The situation up to this hour, as developed by what we have every reason to regard as trustworthy information, may be summarized as follows:

California and Wisconsin are positively known to have been carried for HAYES.

There is very little room to doubt that Oregon and Nevada are Republican.

Louisiana and Florida are claimed with far greater positiveness by the Republicans than by the Democrats.

South Carolina is claimed with equal persistency for both CHAMBERLAIN and HAMPTON, and, whatever the result as between the two candidates for Governor, the weight of probability is decidedly in favor of the Electoral vote for HAYES.

North Carolina is entirely uncertain, in the absence of any figures whatever, and is claimed by both parties. The Democratic presumption that the State has been carried for TILDEN is certainly not supported by any facts to that effect, and is for the present unworthy of confidence. Our estimate of the chances is that the Republican claim of North Carolina is the more reasonable of the two. It will take several days to hear officially from the election districts that are without railway or telegraphic connection with the State Capital, and until definite returns are received North Carolina must remain "doubtful."

HOPE.

At half-past 5 yesterday morning, when the second edition of THE TRIBUNE was issued, all the reports indicated that TILDEN was morally certain of receiving 184 Electoral votes,—but one less than the number required for election,—and the States not definitely heard from were as follows:

	Electoral votes.
California	6
Oregon	3
Nevada	3
Florida	4
Louisiana	8
South Carolina	7
Wisconsin	10
Total	41

These States seemed, all so far as heard from, likely to go Republican—or rather the chances still seemed in that direction, while there was nothing to indicate, with any assurance, that the Democrats had carried any of the seven. The dispatches were conflicting, but those from the three Pacific States were on the whole hopeful. It was claimed that South Carolina had given 10,000 majority for HAYES, and that Lousiana might be relied upon from 5,000 to 10,000 Republican majority. Wisconsin was not considered hopeless, though conceded to be desperately close. But there was far from being any assurances that the entire seven States had been carried for HAYES. The dispatches in our 8 o'clock a. m. edition did not tend to clear up the situation, and the uncertainty sent a quiver of suspense throughout the entire city, which hourly grew more intense, and which, from the multitude of dispatches addressed to THE TRIBUNE inquiring as to the result, it was plain was shared throughout the entire Northwest.

During the day dispatches from the doubtful States were received every few minutes. These alternated with an exasperating iteration that wrought up the excitement to the highest pitch. A dispatch that raised Republicans to the pinnacle of hope, and which when posted on THE TRIBUNE bulletin elicited deafening cheers from the throng that gathered round our office to hear the news, would be followed by another that sent them down to the very depths of despair. So it went until noon, when the crowd had swelled to such proportions as to block the streets in front of THE TRIBUNE Building, and the excitement was growing so wild as to seriously impede travel and business, and the THE TRIBUNE proprietors ordered the bulletins down.

But hope began to revive when, later in the day, there came no dispatches to indicate that TILDEN had carried a single one of the seven doubtful States, unless possibly Wisconsin. As to that, as often as he could be heard from, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, KEYES, dispatched that the State was Republican, though he gave no figures; and BOTKIN, editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, telegraphed, from time to time, that he "thought" HAYES had carried Wisconsin. For the rest, no news that could be accepted as approaching to authenticity was received, though wild reports of Democratic victory, were given out as having been received by some mysterious underground communication at Democratic headquarters.

But in the evening dispatches were received indicating that Wisconsin had been carried for HAYES by about 3,000 majority. On the heels of that came the intelligence that the Republicans had triumphed in Florida, making sure of her four Electoral votes for HAYES; that there was nearly equal assurance of victory in Louisiana; that the prospect in South Carolina was still better, and that the three Pacific States had gone for HAYES.

Up to this writing we have received no news to the contrary,—nothing to dash the hopes that during the afternoon and evening hourly grew stronger, until now, with the encouraging reports received, they appear strong enough to tie to and to claim bets upon. Certainly, up to this hour, the reports are such that no man who has staked on HAYES would be justified in giving up the wager.

All things now look like victory—but a victory that has its perils. It will depend upon the life of a single HAYES Elector. The men who did not scruple at rebellion, who have not scrupled at White-Line massacres, may not hesitate at assassination in order to compass the seizure of the Government. But if they do not know it, we can tell them that the people would never submit to usurpation by assassination.

EFFECT OF HARD TIMES ON THE ELECTION.

The result of the election on Tuesday last is due in no inconsiderable degree to consequences for which the Republican party was in no wise responsible. One great factor in the Republican defeat was the panic of 1873 and the cry of "hard times," and in 1876 it had an effect such as the same cry had in 1860 and in 1840. In 1836 MARTIN VAN BUREN, who had been long an admired leader in the Democratic party, and who had been selected as his successor by ANDREW JACKSON, then in the pride and glory of his national renown, was elected President of the United States by an overwhelming majority of the Electoral vote. He was elected in a season of great national prosperity, when the country was full of money, easy to be borrowed, and when the prices of all things salable were buoyant. The country was traversed in all sections with men carrying money to invest it in lands, to found cities, and build up vast enterprises. Building lots in Cairo and Toledo sold at prices which they hardly command now, and hundreds of new paper towns and cities were planted from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from Pittsburg to the Missouri River. There was universal speculation and exultation over the "prosperity" which attended the vast expansion of credit and currency, and the wild mania which they produced. In March, 1837, the Democratic party, with its new President, entered upon what promised to be a popular and successful Administration; but a few months thereafter there was a great explosion; the great majority of the banks not only suspended payment, but passed into bankruptcy. Speculation and credit collapsed; property became unsalable; the prosperity vanished in a night, and the country was plunged into general ruin and desolation. The Democratic Administration really was not responsible for this collapse. Nevertheless, during the succeeding years through which the business of the country was suffering from the sudden contraction of the currency, loss of credit, and from the suspension of specie payments, there was a general outcry against the "hard times" which had overtaken and prostrated every man who was in debt. As year after year followed with hardly a perceptible improvement, the popular mind was led to believe that something might be accomplished by "a change" in the party managing the Government. The Democratic party entered into the campaign of 1840 in full confidence, but under the cry of "hard times," and the demand for a "change," and against the personal appeals of Gen. JACKSON himself, the Democratic party was hurled from power by nearly an unanimous vote of the Electoral College. Never had there been a more sweeping political change.

Twenty years later, after the Democratic party had enjoyed a restoration to power of sixteen years, the Democratic party had elected a President and a majority of Congress. A few months after the beginning of BUCHANAN's Administration there came another financial collapse of a long season of that prosperity which attends a wild expansion of currency-credit and speculation. In a day this prosperity was changed into bankruptcy, and men rich in speculative values were overwhelmed with debt. The recovery was slow and protracted. The unfortunate waited in vain for improvement. Hard times oppressed the land, and, though the Slavery question divided the Democratic party and agitated the country, there was a loud demand from multitudes in debt or out of work, who would never have taken the risks of war, for "a change"; such a change as would give financial relief, and put the suspended industry of the country at work again. Pennsylvania and Ohio wanted a change and an encouraging tariff on iron; New England, New Jersey, and New York wanted a change in behalf of their suffering mills and to benefit their labor. The Democratic division aided this view, and thousands who cared little or nothing for or against Slavery voted to remedy hard times by a "change" of parties, and by giving power to the new party which was vigorous and progressive.

In the recurring events of time, the next financial revulsion should not have come until 1877, but the extraordinary events of the War, the rapid accumulation of private wealth, an inflated and depreciated paper currency, an inordinate expansion of credits, a fictitious legal standard of value, the magnitude of the public debt, the unexampled issue of all forms of municipal and corporate debts, and speculation to an extent never previously known, hastened by full four years the grand explosion. Gen. GRANT's Administration had just entered upon its second term when the collapse of credit took place. Fancied wealth to the extent of hundreds of millions vanished from sight. The hand of industrial labor was paralyzed. Hundreds of thousands of families were brought to want and misery by discharge from employment. The mills, workshops, and furnaces were closed. Enforced idleness succeeded compensated labor, and pinching want took the place of comparative comfort. "Hard times" was again upon the country in an aggravated form. Starvation extorted from multitudes the demand for change,—a change of men, of administrations, and of policy. Despite the personal and political unpopularity of TILDEN, despite the shameful and disloyal record of the Democratic party and the dangerous schemes of its leaders, this cry of "a change" in the party administering the Government, as a relief and a remedy for hard times, has been gaining in all parts of the country. Unfortunately, the personal conduct of many of the adherents and attaches of the Administration has been such as to greatly strengthen and intensify a demand for a change, and the two motives or inspirations for putting the Government into the hands of another party have in 1876, as in 1840 and 1860, contributed largely to the defeat of the Republican party. In each instance the panic has fallen upon a new Administration, and in each instance has been followed by a change of the party in power.

We do not mean to be understood as claiming that the seeming defeat of the Republican party was inevitable, or that it might not have been averted; but we do insist that with a knowledge that hard times was oppressively bearing upon the whole industrial population, and that a demand for a change of party controlling the Government was a natural result of that oppression, the means by which this desire for a change might have been counteracted were never employed, and were wholly discarded by those in authority in the management and direction of the campaign.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The wonder is that the Republicans have done so well. The large Electoral vote and the relatively larger popular vote that have been given HAYES and WHEELER demonstrate the fondness of the people of this country for the national party that has directed its affairs for sixteen years, and the strong disinclination to abandon it even for a time and for the purpose of chastening its leaders. The weakness of the Republican campaign has been that it was necessarily and unavoidably defensive and apologetic. There had been abuses, though perhaps not greater than would have grown out of any other long tenure of office succeeding the demoralization of war; but the weight of these alone would not have dragged down the party if the people could have been impressed with the belief that the errors would be corrected by the new Administration. There is no longer anything to be gained by disguising the fact that neither the Republican candidate nor the Republican platform furnished a satisfactory guarantee of radical reform to the great mass of the people. Whatever the intentions were, and we believe they were honest, and whatever the outcome would have been, and we believe it would have been all that has been promised, it is certain that the candidate and the platform, under the influence of certain associations regarded with suspicion and distrust, had not the force to compel popular conviction in the new departure promised. It was this lack of confidence, this dread of the "machine," this dread of the revulsion against what has been called "Grantism," that chiefly supplemented the desire for a change suggested by the hard times.

First as to the candidate: Gov. HAYES is all that has been claimed for him by the Republican press,—an honest man, a successful man, a brave General, devoted as a civilian to the best principles of Government, and personally a fair exemplar of the highest aims and best intentions of the Republican party. But he was bound down (1) by the circumstances of his nomination, and (2) by the lack of opportunity for convincing the people that he had the moral courage and mental force for the combat with the "machine" politicians which was sure to be put upon him. It was evident from the outset that the campaign must be made not merely upon the pretense but upon the earnest and sincere purpose of reform. There was one man—BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW—who stood out as the conspicuous and tried defender of reform, and as a bold, aggressive, and strategic assailer of the rings. He was no respecter of persons, and his name would have been a synonym for reform, universally recognized at the bare mention. He was the chosen candidate of all that portion of the Convention which was outspoken against the Whisky Ring, against Belknapism, against Boss-Shepherdism, against Congressional partition of offices, against corruption, and the office-broking and spoils-system generally. His chief contestants, with the exception of HAYES, were in one way or another identified with the machine, or at the best gave no hope of the new departure demanded by the people. None of them would give way to BRISTOW, and hence the final combination on Gov. HAYES was made with the aid of certain factions that had no sympathy with the radical ideas of reform represented by BRISTOW. This circumstance left a strong impression upon the people, and the Democrats have not failed to make the most of it. Gov. HAYES has not had the opportunity to convince the country that he would be all to it that the people knew BRISTOW would be. He had no means of direct communication with the people except through his letter of acceptance, which was straightforward and manly. His record has been that of a pure, truthful, and earnest man, but it has contained no great struggles. In one word, there has been a popular doubt about his personal force, with no opportunity for practically removing it; and, however unjust it may be, that doubt has nevertheless been one of the two principal elements of weakness.

Next as to the platform: It will be studied in vain for any direct, emphatic, ringing, convincing declaration of the purpose of reform. There was a mildly-worded section declaring against the Congressional practice of dictating Federal appointments, and a generalization about honesty, fidelity, and capacity as qualifications for office; but it went along with an unconditional indorsement of GRANT and his Administration, and was nullified in the minds of the people by the wrongful removal from office of all those men who had been the leaders in all the reform measures of the Government, by supplying their places with politicians on the score of sectional availability, and by a policy of leniency toward the convicted swindlers whom the reformers had run down and brought to bay. While the Democratic platform reverberated with "Reform" and made it familiar as household words, the Republican platform was comparatively silent, and such words as it spoke received but little confirmation through the acts of the present Administration, for which the party was held responsible for the future as well as the past and present.

These are the chief circumstances which made the Republican campaign defensive. It was simply impossible to escape the fatal necessity of apologizing, explaining, and promising to mend. While the enemy was constantly making sallies and attacks, acquiring new territory, gaining new allies, enticing deserters, and drumming in the doubters, the leaders of the Republican party were too busy in watching their own camp to admit of seeking recruits or breaking the ranks of their opponents; and it is only the devotion of the people to the broad national principles which form the basis of the Republican party that has enabled it to hold so many of its adherents. The lesson is a severe one; we hope it may not prove a disastrous one for the country.

THE GREEK CHRISTIANS.

A great meeting was recently held at Athens, presided over by the Rector of the University and attended by the ablest members of the Professorial body, as well as members of the various organizations in that city, at which a public statement was made of the grievances of the Greeks at the hands of the Turks. It appears that they are even worse governed than the Bosnians or Bulgarians. Since the insurrection broke out they have been fleeced and oppressed with tenfold rapacity by the efforts of the Turkish tax-gatherers to make good the losses incurred in the revolutionary districts. It was stated that all the old forms and outrages have not only been continued, but have actually been increased, and that the Musselmen have been more intolerant and fanatical than ever. A reign of terror exists all over the provinces of Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia. In point of fact, the Turko-Greek provinces are in a more miserable condition than any of the Sclavic provinces, and this notwithstanding that they have taken no part in the insurrection. They have furnished no troops to aid Servia. The Government has promptly discountenanced any manifestation of hostility to Turkish rule. The Servians called upon them to make common cause with the Sclaves, but called in vain. They even maintained neutrality while their Christian brethren in Bulgaria were tortured and massacred by the Turkish butchers.

What have the Greeks gained by their neutrality? Absolutely nothing. On the other hand, their condition has been aggravated. They have been condemned to bear the whole burden of Turkish misrule and tyranny which was temporarily lifted from the Sclavic provinces by the emergency of war. The tax-gatherers, unable to collect any tribute in the latter, have swept down upon the Greek provinces like locusts, to make good the deficit. Worse than this, after all their good conduct and patience, and submission to outrages, they are utterly disregarded by European opinion, and left out of all consideration in the propositions for peace submitted by the various Powers. Provision has been made, or will be made, for Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Bulgaria, but none for Greece. The Sclavic provinces are to be guaranteed in their political independence and religious rights, notwithstanding they have been in insurrection, while Greece, which has maintained a strict neutrality, is to be left to the mercy of the Turkish tax-gatherer and the Mussulman fanatic. The Greeks are not even recognized in any of the negotiations. Their name has not been mentioned; on the other hand, it apparently has been assumed from their quiet that they were on good terms with the Turks, and had nothing to complain of.

The meeting of which we have spoken took very decided action, but it is an open question whether that action has not come too late to be of any service in releasing them from Turkish tyranny or securing them any part of the fruits of peace which the Sclaves will have obtained by violent means. Two resolutions were passed amid great enthusiasm. The first resolution directs the Hellenic Government to protest against the contemplated abandonment of the Hellenic populations of Turkey evidenced in the various propositions of the Great Powers. The second assures the Government of the universal desire of the Hellenic nation that the land and sea forces should be placed in the best possible state for active service. The first of these resolutions is practically inoperative. The second can only be of consequence in case Turkey shall refuse the peace propositions at the end of the six weeks' armistice, in which case Greece will prove to be the fast ally of Russia, and correct the mistake it has thus far made by rising in insurrection and securing its reforms, as the Sclavic provinces have done.

The New York *Herald* is responsible for certain statements which, if true, will reflect seriously on this country and considerably diminish the good feeling brought about in Europe by the success of our Centennial Exhibition. It is said that goods brought from foreign countries for exhibition will be subjected to import duty when they are re-exported, if the original packages have been broken; that allowance is not made for the depreciation of the goods by a long exhibition in fixing the duty when they are finally sold, though this was promised; that where there has been a failure in the Consular certificate to note the difference of a depreciated paper currency in which the value was fixed, the duty is charged on the full valuation as if it had been made in gold; and, finally, that foreign exhibitors are subjected to much needless restraint and annoyance, and get no satisfaction when they bring their grievances to the Secretary of the Treasury. These statements are said to be based upon actual complaints. It will be a great pity and a scandal to mar the success of the Centennial celebration by any petty or formal annoyances to foreign exhibitors; and, if the complaints are well-founded, they ought to be remedied without delay. It is desirable that the reports of our exhibition abroad shall be as favorable as the impression it has made on our own people, and the Government should do all in its power to promote this result.

On the supposition that Gov. TILDEN is probably elected President by the appointment of a majority of Electors to vote for him, we are anxious to know just when the good times are to begin which the Democrats have promised so freely. The average Democrat has placed the date of the era of good feeling and universal confidence at about thirty days,—but we are yet in the dark as to whether this means thirty days from the time of the popular vote, or thirty days after the Electors shall have voted, or thirty days from the actual inauguration. It may make a considerable difference with a large class of sanguine people who are looking forward to the "change" which they have demanded so vociferously during the campaign. In the one case we may expect the good times about Dec. 7, in the second about Jan. 7, and in the third not till April 4, next. If the "change" has actually been made, we hope it will become notably and appreciably operative as soon as possible. Things have been brightening up considerably within the last few months when the prospects of the political change was doubtful, to say the least; so we see no reason why the magic of Gov. TILDEN's election, which was the sort of thing promised by his supporters, should not begin to show itself at the earliest date. In this matter, however they may differ about other things, the Republicans and Democrats will join in the keenest anticipation and also in the most grateful acknowledgment—when it comes.

The managers of the local Republican Committee could not have perpetrated a piece of more stupendous stupidity than they did in neglecting to make it their business to have enough polling-places established in the city, as could easily have been done, for Tuesday's election. The 4,000 voters of the First Ward ought not to have been left with but four polling-places. In view of delays incident to the holding of the election under the Registration law, there was no less atrocious blundering in leaving the Third Ward, with its 3,500 votes, the Fourth, with 4,500 votes, and the Second, with 4,000 votes, with each but four polling-places. In these wards voters went to the polling-places to find that in order to deposit their votes they must fall into line with from 200 to 300 men ahead of them, and in a raw, chilly atmosphere wait for hours; and, rather than do it, hundreds of voters turned away. This occurred in Republican wards, for which the rule seems to have been to limit them to four polling-places. It was very different in the Democratic wards. There no votes for TILDEN were lost because of lack of sufficient number of polling-places. The Fifth (Bridgeport) Ward, with but 4,000 votes, had six polling-places, as did also the Sixth Ward, in which there is a less number of voters. The Seventh Ward, with less votes than the Fifth, had eight polling-places, and the Eighth had ten. Nobody was crowded away from the polls in these Democratic wards. But in the Twelfth Ward, which has as many votes as either of these, and is sure when the vote is polled for a big Republican majority, there were but four polling-places, and several hundred Republican votes were in consequence lost. The like occurred in the Eleventh Ward, where but five polling-places were allotted about 5,000 voters. The loss of Republican votes on this account was sufficient in the city to have materially modified the result; and no small share of the local defeat must be charged to the performance of the local Committee in running the campaign for weeks to make sure of bringing out the full Republican vote, but neglecting to see to it that when the voters did come out they could have fair opportunity to get in their votes.

Among the press of grievous disasters which have overtaken the Republicans, there is here and there a little bit of consolation. One such item of satisfaction is the complete defeat and squelching of STEVE HURLBUT, who ran for Congress as a bolter in the Fourth District. It was pure cussedness which caused him to persist in being a candidate, when his party told him to step aside this term. The object he sought and labored for, in case he could not reelect himself, was to secure the election of FARNSWORTH and the defeat of LATHROP; but he has miserably failed in all his purposes. The vote he received is only "scattering." FARNSWORTH is badly beaten, and LATHROP is not only elected, but at this writing has more votes than all of his competitors put together. In some of his speeches, HURLBUT ridiculed civil-service reform as "mere moonshine, the babbling of fools, who knew not what they spoke"; and then disclosed, with a modesty that was quite overcoming, that *he* had been instrumental in abolishing the Civil-Service Commission, etc. The vote of the people of the Fourth District shows in what estimation they hold this machine politician, who ridicules and scoffs at the civil-service reform. They have elected a gentleman to Congress who regards the matter in quite a different light. The constituents of HURLBUT have sat down on him, as they have no longer use for his style of politics.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Motley, the historian, is writing an historical novel.

The Phrenological *Journal* thinks Prof. Huxley would have made his mark as a business man.

Ole Bull has sailed again for Europe, much to the surprise of his many friends, who had supposed that he was intending to stay the winter at Boston.

London literary journals complain that the depression so widely prevalent in financial and political affairs has extended also to the domain of literature and art.

Dr. Carpenter, F. R. S., has undertaken to investigate the phenomena connected with Spiritualism. He is already half a convert, and his reputation has suffered from the wonderful vagaries of his intellect.

Young Mr. Douglass, of New York, famous for his great wealth and his ability in falling off his horse at polo, is soon to be married to Miss Adelaide Townsend, daughter of Mr. Effingham Townsend, of Fifth avenue.

A brewer of Denmark, Jacobsen by name, has devoted $300,000 to the foundation of a School of Natural Sciences. Half of the income is to be used in maintaining the chemico-physiological laboratory established by him in connection with his brewery.

Thiers recently said, with a spiteful reference to Marshal MacMahon: "When I was President I did not go hunting. I wrote sixteen hours a day." This was reported to the Marshal, who replied: "Thiers loved books, and was a historian by trade. War is my profession, and I make war on what I can—I hunt."

They tell of an honest person who attended a performance of "Hamlet" at Bristol, Eng., and could not restrain his indignation when *Polonius* was slain, but, jumping up in a state of evident earnestness, exclaimed, "It is most disgraceful that all these can sit quietly here and see an aged person deliberately murdered."

The London *Athenæum* observes that Miss Alcott, Miss Phelps, Miss Whitney, and Mrs. Dodge belong to the same school in literature. "Their chief characteristic is, perhaps, best expressed by the word homeliness,—a quality which, as a sort of minor virtue, is good enough in its way, but very insufficient as an aid to imagination."

A Southern correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* heard the negroes singing:

My sistah's got religion!
Bah de news, bah de news,
My sistah's got religion,
Bah de news.
O-o-o bah de news to Chiney,
Bah de news, O, bah de news.

The Count of Paris has transmitted $50 to the Southern Historical Society, with a request that he be made a life-member of it. In discussing the matter, Gen. Maury said the Count had written a history of the War damaging to the South, and hoped that he might rewrite it to correct errors he had fallen into. This very reasonable request, there is no doubt, the Count will hasten to gratify.

The Presbyterian Memorial Church in New York has just paid off $100,000 of its debt, and has resolved to fund the other $100,000 permanently. The Trustees argue that a debt of this nature in a large church can be easily carried, and they have figures to show that a large church with a debt is in better financial circumstances than a small church without one. It would be interesting to hear Mr. Moody's opinion of this argument. He has been wont to say that a church with a debt is not fit to be dedicated. The offense of Dr. Robinson's congregation is, however, mitigated by the fact that the pastor has himself contributed $25,000, the proceeds of the sale of his hymn-book.

There are many choir-singers out of employment in New York, and, when a vacancy recently occurred in the Broadway Tabernacle, more than 200 persons applied for the position. A public trial was held, and a number of candidates were required to give specimens of their skill. For three hours the singing went on. "Angels ever bright and fair," and "Take, oh, take me," were sung to death.

The King of the Sandwich Islands, Mr. Colvin will be glad to know, has recently been presented with a beautiful pair of suspenders, originally wrought for the Emperor Napoleon. These useful, but ordinarily not ornamental, articles of apparel are adorned with a crown, with a rose below, and a flower and a vine above it, the whole being very tastefully executed. It is a question whether his Majesty will use his gorgeous costume for everyday wear, or reserve it for state occasions.

Balzac's letters have been recently published, and from them it appears that at one time Balzac "went to sleep with the fowls" at 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, rose at 1 in the morning, and scribbled till 8, then slept for an hour and a half, then breakfasted, and returned to harness, dined about 5, and then to bed. The aim was to cover as much paper as possible within the twelve hours, and he went into a kind of perverted training for this match with time,—as exhausting as most contests of the sort. Coffee was supplied to him. Coffee, after a season, ceased to inspire him, and produced various disorders of the system. But he struggled gamely on, for he had to produce 378 columns of *feuilleton* for the newspapers in one month. These columns represented five different novels, and he was correcting the proofs of two others.

Bishop Strassmayer, who attained a European reputation during the Vatican Council through his eloquent speeches in Ciceronian Latin, has long been prominent in Austria. Thirty years ago he was the foremost preacher in Vienna. On being nominated to the See of Sirmio and Bosnia, he became known as a great political orator and leader, and is to-day the recognized chief of the Sclavonian population of Austria. For this reason, his opposition to the dogma of Infallibility has been viewed with some leniency at the Vatican. The Bishop is wealthy and charitable. Dinner is provided every day in his palace for forty or fifty poor people. His grounds and his library are open to the public. The Bishop caused much amusement, during one of his Latin speeches before the Vatican Council, by beginning it with the invocation, "Per deos immortales,"—a sufficiently Pagan oath for a Bishop to take.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—The Hon. A. C. Atherton, Iowa; Gen. E. P. Hallock, Denver, Col.; the Hon. J. W. Eddy, Millington; Gen. J. H. Bennett, Galveston, Tex.; Commodore E. P. Luce, U. S. N.; F. Kote, Japan; the Hon. G. W. Van Dusen, Minnesota; J. F. Day, Pittsburg; G. C. Kimball, Grand Rapids.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. Josiah Danforth, Oshkosh; the Hon. T. S. Casey, Wheeling, W. Va.; A. A. Lawrence, New York; the Hon. T. S. Francis, Indianapolis; Gen. Miles E. Hascall, Indiana; the Hon. F. Buggs, Lacon, Ill.; P. G. Williams, Boston.... *Grand Pacific*—S. P. Ely, Marquette; J. M. Beardsley, Rock Island; H. C. Taylor, Columbus, O.; W. S. Collins and J. M. Odell, Cleveland; Gustavus Engel, Berlin; W. C. Fitzhugh, Ohio; A. J. Aikens, Milwaukee; Russell Sage, Jr., Milwaukee; A. V. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee; D. L. Phillips, Springfield.... *Palmer House*—James West, Emerson, Ia.; G. M. Garth, New York; T. P. Barry, Cincinnati; A. C. Jeffrey, Liverpool; E. Johnson, Philadelphia; I. M. Finlayson, Glasgow, Scotland; J. H. Brown, Youngstown, O.; J. H. and J. C. Weber, New York; J. C. Edwards, England; I. Millard Fox, Lake Zurich.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

What He Says About His Action as to South Carolina.

Correspondence New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—President Grant has again favored your correspondent with an interview, solicited this time with the purpose of getting his opinions regarding the criticisms and strictures which have been passed upon his action in sending troops to South Carolina.

"Mr. President," I asked, "have you any objection to expressing yourself upon the subject of your ordering troops to South Carolina in compliance with the request of Gov. Chamberlain, for duty connected with coming elections? No doubt you are well aware many politicians and journals have found fault with you for so doing, and the comments passed upon your action have been severe and unrestricted, if not always unfriendly. Of course you had strong reasons for your executive orders in the premises."

"Yes, if any one cares to know the facts and the true state of affairs which warranted them, they can be readily satisfied with the propriety of my official action in the premises. These are on file in the Departments of Justice and War. They were not acted upon hastily. From time to time they were accumulating, and finally the evidence of a state of affairs demanding my attention grew so overwhelming that if I failed to take notice of them I could be held responsible in my official position. No other course was left me, and I was obliged, according to my oath of office, and as a duty required by the Constitution, to pursue the course I did. Besides, I had the regular law officer of the Government, the Attorney-General, who is appointed to give me such light, information, and counsel upon the law as would properly show what action I must take to comply with my oath of office. Then, again, there are reports on file in the War Department from officers of the regular army who do not take sides in political contests, who have no interest in them whatever, but are perfectly impartial and conscientious, as well as disinterested. They show a state of affairs in South Carolina which demanded imperatively the official action I have taken. They were sent to investigate matters, and their reports make it apparent that there existed a number of thoroughly well armed and organized unlawful bodies, drilled and maneuvred with the system and regularity of troops, assembling in large numbers and marched in columns of fours to political meetings, where they dictated what should be done by the speakers and what should be said, insisting upon a division of time, and, after the division of time was agreed to, directing that the Democratic speakers should proceed first to speak. After they had spoken, and when the Republicans would address the meeting, we have evidence that frequent interruptions would occur, ultimately ending in violence if not bloodshed. Intimidation, general and widespread, was caused by this, and finally the whole thing culminated in a terrorism which was contrary to the spirit of our laws in guaranteeing free speech and the exercise of the elective franchise to the citizens of South Carolina. This had reached such an extent that life was not safe, and the republican form of government assured by the Constitution was not enjoyed by them. The State authorities were powerless to meet the emergency, and the Governor of the State, who is a gentleman of culture, refinement, and heretofore acknowledged ability and integrity in public affairs among the very persons who oppose him most bitterly now, appealed to the Government of the United States, under the law, to secure such a condition of things as would guarantee order and protection. The request was properly preferred, and I could not, if I would, have dared to ignore it. Murders had been frequently committed, and a further sacrifice of life was imminent, which the Governor and the State authorities were powerless to prevent."

"It is argued, Mr. President, that the Governor should have convened the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution, and then through them have made the appeal for troops if deemed necessary?"

"It would have been an almost physical impossibility for Gov. Chamberlain to have convened the Legislature. Certainly, if free speech was not tolerated to Republicans at their political gatherings throughout the State, it is not to be supposed that the lawless armed bodies roaming about would have allowed the Republican Legislature to convene. Most of them would, perhaps, have been killed while they were on their way, or would have reached the Capital only to have been killed there. Outside of this, however, it was sufficient for me to act when the Governor said he could not convene the Legislature, and the law provides for the case—viz.: that, when it is impossible to convene the Legislature, the Governor of the State may apply to the President of the United States to suppress insurrection. Gov. Chamberlain officially informed me that he was powerless to convene the Legislature, so I had no other recourse but to recognize his application or fail to do my duty. It is all very well for some people to say that the presence of troops will interfere with the free and unrestrained use of the ballot; but it must be remembered that, under their instructions, the troops cannot interfere with any of the rights of citizens; that they are simply to be called on to protect all alike, without regard to party or political action. Those who are quiet and law-abiding citizens have nothing to fear in the way of interference from either officers or men, for both are well known to be practically indifferent to the course which political affairs may take, and by reason of their profession are naturally disinterested."

THE REVIVAL.

A Reawakening of Religious Interest in the Moody Meetings.

Largely-Increased Attendance, and a More Enthusiastic Feeling.

The Great Revivalist Explains What Christ Is---The Great Deliverer.

Jesus, the Resurrection and the Life.

FARWELL HALL.

THE NOONDAY MEETING

at Farwell Hall was considerably larger than Tuesday, though the interest was not quite so good. The requests for prayer were presented by the Rev. Mr. Davis, seventy-six in all, commencing with a note from a lady, who was converted at the noon-meeting, and who desired to return thanks to God. Prayers were asked for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Manancen, Wis., and Faribault, Minn., for the physicians of Chicago, for the Lutheran Church in Osgood, Ind., for the union meetings now being held in Brampton, Canada, for Detroit, Mich., and Princeton, Ill., for young men who are working as Bible-readers on the frontier, for Lyons, Ill., for the pastor and Congregational Church at St. Charles, Ill., where meetings are to be commenced to-night; also, requests for many sons, brothers, and young people by their relatives and friends.

The lesson for the day was the eleventh chapter of the Gospel by John.

THE ADDRESS.

We have been reading of Christ in the different chapters of John's Gospel as the Bread of Life, the Water of Life, the Light of the World, the Good Shepherd, and now in this eleventh chapter we find Him to be the "Resurrection and the Life." Christ had power over death. It has been said that others beside Christ have raised dead people to life. That is true, but they did it very differently from Christ. In the seventeenth chapter of the First Book of Kings, Elijah raises the son of a widow to life, but just hear what it says: "And he cried unto the Lord and said, O, Lord, my God, I pray Thee let this child's soul come into him again." There is also an account of Elisha doing the same thing. "And when Elisha was come into the house, behold, the child was dead, and laid upon his bed; he went in, therefore, and shut the door upon them twain, and prayed unto the Lord"; then he stretched himself upon the child, and the flesh of the child waxed warm, and presently he came to life. Now, just notice the difference between these accounts and the account of Christ raising Jairus' daughter. He did not pray to anybody. He just took her by the hand, and on His own account He said unto her, "Maid, arise;" and she that was dead sat up and began to speak. Take the case of His raising the widow's son. Death had got his captive, and was dragging him off to the grave, but Christ stopped him, and commanded him to arise. "Young man, I say unto thee arise." Is not not that a proof of Christ's divinity?

So here in this eleventh chapter of John He comes to the grave of His friend Lazarus, and, instead of praying to some one else to raise the dead man, He calls out to him, "Lazarus, come forth, and he that was dead came forth bound hand and foot with grave-clothes." Even the dead have to obey when Christ speaks to them. Mr. Needham was telling me about a picture which he saw at the Crystal Palace at London, of the raising of Lazarus. There he was coming up out of the tomb, looking more like a skeleton than a man, his bones sticking out and a general appearance of a body long dead.

"I did not like the picture," says Mr. Needham; "I don't believe he looked like that when Christ called him out of the grave; he was not raised as a convalescent, but in the full strength of his manhood, as anybody can see who will read the Bible account, for he was strong enough to get up and come out of the grave in spite of the grave-clothes that bound him hand and foot."

Now I wan't you to notice that there were three things his friends had to do. "Where have ye laid him?" said Christ. He knew where he was well enough, but it was something which they might do to show him the grave of their brother. When they get to the grave He says to them, "Take ye away the stone." He might have done it Himself. He could have thrown the stone a thousand miles away with a single word, but this was something which they could do for themselves. Then, after He has raised him, He tells them to "loose him, and let him go." It seems to me that is what a good many of these Christians want right here in Chicago. They have been resurrected; they are out of their graves; the new life is in them, but they are still bound hand and foot with the grave-clothes of their old nature. They can't speak for Christ, or work for Christ. Let us pray that these, whom the Lord has raised from the dead, may no longer go about in their grave-clothes; get them off and then you will be of some use to the Master, Who has raised you.

And what encouragement there is for us, my friends, in this chapter! If Christ could raise the dead brother of Martha and Mary, can He not raise the dead souls of our friends for whom we pray?

And now we come to the sad thought that in spite of this great miracle, which was wrought within two miles of Jerusalem, the Chief Priests and the Pharisees, when they heard of it, called a council to see how they might put Him to death. O what enmity there is in the sinner's heart against the Lord Jesus Christ! What a sad thought that this chapter leaves them plotting together to kill the Prince of Life.

Mr. Sankey then sang as a solo, "We shall sleep, but not forever," prefacing it by reference to a letter he had received from a mother, whose child had been converted at one of their meetings in the East, and had lately died, sweetly trusting in the Savior.

Brief remarks were then made by several brethren, after which Dr. Mitchell gave a most forcible and impressive statement of the doctrine of a supernatural Christ and a supernatural religion. He said it is my joy, and comfort, and strength, under the burdens and sins which I carry, that I have a supernatural Savior, and one who call the dead to life. We may as well dismiss this whole matter of religion, unless we believe that Christ can do supernatural things for us; things which are neither reasonable nor possible on any natural grounds.

If Christ were only a man, He never could have converted my soul, and in the midst of a world full of the powers of darkness He could not keep me unto salvation. My only hope is in the Divine Christ. If He cannot do all things, I am lost. We believe in Him, Who is the Resurrection and the Life. The angels on Olivet testified to the same thing when they said concerning the Risen and Ascending Lord: "This same Jesus whom ye have seen go into Heaven shall in like manner come again." Hold on to this fact, and then you will be able to pray for hopeless cases. Lay everything on Him; He can do everything, for He is divine; He can contradict all the reasoning of our thought and all the probabilities of our experience. Some people are willing to admit that Christ is able to do supernatural work in our conversion, but after that they seem to expect only small assistance from Him. But the truth is, we have a supernatural Savior as long as we live, who is able to do everything for us all the time. There is a whole nest of besetting sins in us. We are like powder-magazines with sparks all around us; we walk through this world every hour in jeopardy from the powers around us and the powers below. We cannot keep ourselves for a single day. Christ must constantly do supernatural things in us and for us, or we are certain to perish. And this He has promised to do. Let us, then, expect supernatural things for ourselves and our friends on whose behalf we pray; for He to whom we pray is Himself the Resurrection and the Life.

The Rev. S. McChesney followed with remarks upon Death as our last enemy. Death would destroy the Church in a little while if it were not for constant revivals of religion, but Christ has achieved a victory over Death, and because of Him and the life that is in Him, the Church grows and prospers in the earth, and the Resurrection Church goes on increasing in numbers and in glory. I remember once attending the funeral of a child, where, at the close of the service, the lid of the beautiful casket was shut down and locked and the key placed in the hands of the broken-hearted father. Who has a better right to hold that key, thought I; and yet after all it is only a mockery; the key will not unlock Death. But Christ has the key of death itself. He holds the keys of death and hell. He will unlock the grave and bring forth His people to everlasting life.

Mr. Moody then rose to conclude the services, saying: I once wanted to preach a funeral sermon, and I thought I would be very Scriptural about it. So I took my Bible and began to look for the funeral sermons that Christ preached, but pretty soon it began to come over me that Christ never preached any funeral sermons. Death never could stay where He was. Instead of preaching funeral sermons He brought them back to life.

THE TABERNACLE.

A REVIVAL OF THE REVIVAL.

Never, with a single exception,—the second exercises,—has Mr. Moody carried his Tabernacle audience so completely with him as he did last night. For a few days the meetings have been a little slow, but the revival seems to have taken a new lease of life, now that election is over, and the audiences begin to improve, the singing ditto. The opening exercises last night were more worthy to be called a praise meeting than anything we have had under that name since the first one at Farwell Hall. Brother Sankey was in good voice, the choir in good spirits under the lead of that musical and Sunday-school General, Albert Lane, Esq., assisted by Mr. Brewster. The line of the discourse was one in which Mr. Moody is happiest of all; viz.: Scene-painting from the Bible. The opening prayer was by the Rev. Mr. Rutherford, from Ireland—a good long Irish Presbyterian prayer, full of Scripture quotations and allusions. "Pull for the Shore" was sung right heartily, for the especial benefit of the sailors present, so Mr. Moody said. The Scripture lesson was read from the seventh chapter of Mark; then a solo by Mr. Sankey, "Hallelujah, what a Savior," after which the congregation joined in the familiar Gospel song, "Jesus paid it all."

THE ADDRESS.

Instead of a text to-night, I want to take a subject: What Christ is to us. I was preaching from this subject in the North of England, and after I had got through, I was telling the good Scotchman, at whose house I stayed, how badly I felt over the discourse. He replied, "Why, man, ye don't think ye can tell all about Christ in one hour, do ye?" Well, let us beegin with Luke ii., 11, "For unto you is born this day in the City of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord." We must meet Christ first at Calvary. We get life there, and when we know Him as our Savior, we are ready to go on and know Him in His other offices. I said to a man who seemed to be very much attached to a certain person, "What makes the tears come in your eyes whenever you speak that man's name?" "Oh," said he, "that man saved me." And then he went on to tell me how he had got into trouble, had taken some money from his employer, hoping to replace it, but being unable to do so, and at last, when the thing was coming out, and his good name and his family were about to be ruined, he went to this friend, opened his heart to him, got the money, and was saved. "And now," said he, "I would give my life for that man, if need be."

But what gratitude ought we to feel towards Christ, who has saved us,—redeemed us,—brought us out from under the curse of the law, and that not with money, but with His own precious blood!

In the fifth chapter of Mark Christ appears as a deliver. You can't find three worse cases in all Chicago. They were incurables. The first was that wild man, who lived among the tombs. He was the terror of all the women and children for ten miles round, and of some of the men too. They had tried to chain him and bind him, but he tore off the bonds as Samson did the cords and withes. He was full of devils, but when Christ comes to him he only speaks the word and the man is delivered. The devils are cast out; and the whole country round is excited over it—not so excited over the deliverance of the poor mad man as over the loss of some of their swine. That is just the case with a good many people in Chicago. They are more interested in swine than in salvation. You let the price of pork go up to-morrow, and there would be a much greater excitement over it than over all the sinners who are getting converted at the Tabernacle.

After the man is cured he wants to follow Christ, wants to be with Him, is ready to follow Him to the end of the earth, but Christ sends him home. How I should have liked to be at that home, when He got there I can imagine the children see him coming, and they run to tell their mother: "O, mother, father is coming!" "Is he! Run and fasten all the doors and windows! Quick!" They are all afraid of him. When he has been there before he has acted like a madman; broken the chairs, tipped over the tables, dashed the furniture about, driven his wife out of doors, and nearly frightened the children to death. Now they fasten him out, and the children hide behind their mother's dress and listen. Hark! He knocks at the door, but they dare not let him in. He tries the door and finds it fast. Then he calls, Mary! Mary!

"Why," says his wife, "that sounds as his voice used to when I first married him. What can have happened to him?" Then she goes to the door and says softly, "James, is that you?"

"Yes, Mary. I have come home; you need not be afraid of me any more. I am in my right mind now."

The woman opens the door just a little; looks into his eyes; sees that he is gentle and kind; then she throws it wide open, and springs into his arms, weeping for joy and saying, "Oh James! James! what has happened to you?"

And the man answered, "Jesus of Nazareth cast all the devils out of me, and then sent me home to you all safe and well. Jesus, did you never hear of him?" Then the children began to get confidence in Him, and pretty soon they came and climbed up into his arms, and that broken-hearted family are united once more. Then they run out and tell their playmates, "Papa is come; papa is come; and he is good and gentle like your papa. Jesus did it; Jesus did it!"

Ah, my friends, Jesus is the Great Deliverer, the Great Physician; I like to think of Him as the Physician, who can cure everything. He never lost a case, and that is more than our most skillful doctors in Chicago can say.

The next case is of a poor woman, who has spent all her living on the doctors, and none of them have done her any good. She has been up to the Jerusalem doctors, and perhaps she has been down to Memphis in Egypt to see the doctors there. They have got all her money, but they haven't done her any good, but rather have made her worse. She has given up all hope long ago. But one day a neighbor came in to see her, and says, "Have you heard of Jesus of Nazareth, who is curing so many sick people just with a word?"

"No," says the sick woman, "I haven't."

"Well, they say He cured a man at the pool of Bethesda the other day, who had been sick for thirty-eight years. Another man was sick of the palsy at Capernaum, and they let him down through the roof into the midst of the crowd, right before Jesus, and, as soon as He saw it, He told the man to rise, and sure enough, he got right up and slung his bed over his shoulder and started off for home sound and well. He is the greatest physician that ever was seen in this country."

"What does He charge?" asks the woman. That is an important point with her, for she has spent all her money long ago.

"Nothing at all. He cures for nothing; the poor as well as the rich."

"Well," says the sick woman, "if He ever comes into these parts, I will try to go and see Him."

A few days after she hears that He is in the neighborhood, and she puts on her old shawl and an old sun-bonnet—she is so poor that she hasn't any good clothes—and gets ready to go and see Jesus.

"Now, mother, don't be going off after any more doctors," say her daughters. "You know you have tried ever-so-many, and they only made you worse." But she turns a deaf ear to them. A new hope has sprung up in her heart, and she wants to be cured. But there is one difficulty she has not thought of—the crowd. There is an immense crowd round the Master, and she has hard work to get at Him at all. Great strong men elbow her back, and people say to her, "Don't crowd so. Don't you think other people want to be near Him as well as you?"

But she doesn't seem to hear them. Maybe they think she is deaf. She pushes on till she is within reach of the Savior's garment, and out comes that thin hand from under that shawl, and—Oh! joy! joy! she is saved. There was more medicine in the hem of Christ's garment than in all the apothecary-shops in Jerusalem.

The other scene was the raising of the dead daughter of the ruler of the synagogue.

The concluding part of the discourse was Christ, the way. "I am the way."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Moody will give his two lectures on the Holy Spirit at Farwell Hall, to-day and to-morrow, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and his third lecture to Christian workers on Daniel Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. The usual noon and evening meetings, also the inebriates' meetings, at Lower Farwell Hall at 1:30, and at the room under the front gallery at the Tabernacle at 9 p. m.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

At the Farwell Hall temperance meeting yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Maria B. Holyoke, a delegate to the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, made an interesting report of the proceedings of the Union at its late annual session, held in the City of Newark, N. J. The Convention was attended by delegates from sixteen of the twenty-two State Unions, viz.: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Many visitors were present from various parts of the country. The sessions, held in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, were perfectly harmonious, and the interest increased from day to day until the final adjournment.

The President, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, took the chair, and the address of welcome was made by Mrs. Hill, of Newark, who, on behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that city, extended warm greeting to the Convention. Mrs. Denman, President of the State Union, in brief remarks hailed the assembling of the Convention there as a token of the smile of God upon the State, and in answer to earnest prayer. Mrs. Lathrop, of Michigan, in a beautiful address responded in behalf of the Convention.

Mrs. Wittenmeyer exhibited an elegant linen table-cover, presented to the National Union, through Mother Stewart, of Ohio, by Mr. John Grubb Richardson, proprietor of the Bessbrook Linen Mills, Ireland.

The Convention sent greeting to the Canadian Temperance Convention in session at Toronto.

Dr. H. A. Reynolds, who has been instrumental in organizing numerous temperance reform clubs in Massachusetts, sent the following telegram:

> The women of America have done more in the past four years to elevate unfortunate humanity than the whole male population for the past fifty years. May God bless you in the future as in the past

On motion of Mrs. Geddes, a rising vote of thanks was tendered by the Convention to the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Frances E. Willard, of Illinois, for her able and comprehensive report.

ALCOHOL NOT A TONIC.

Mrs. Wittenmeyer presented the report of the Committee on Medical Commission. The following is a significant extract therefrom:

> The letter from the Woman's National Temperance Union, which was read in the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia, last month, was received with applause, and the points in reply were passed unanimously. It rules alcohol out of its long-cherished place as a tonic. If it has no food-value, it cannot tone the system. One of the delegates, speaking of this, said: "It has the same relation to the human system that a whip has to an overworked horse: it may make him spring forward for a few moments, but it don't rest and refresh him, and reaction must follow."

RESOLUTIONS.

Mrs. H. W. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a report, which was accepted, and the subjoined preamble and resolutions accompanying the same were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our organization, the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, began in consecration to God, and our work thus far has been essentially one of faith and prayer; therefore,

Resolved, That we realize more deeply than ever our own helplessness in this great battle, and our entire dependence upon the leadership and wisdom of the Lord, and that our platform everywhere and always continues to recognize that our work is effectual only as it is done in His name and power.

WHEREAS, The purpose of government is the protection of the rights and interests of all classes over which it exercises control; and

WHEREAS, In this country the very power which should thus protect is, against our solemn protest, sacrificing, through the liquor traffic, our homes, husbands, brothers, sons, and daughters, with all other things dear to us as women, receiving in return a revenue for its own support; therefore,

Resolved, That by prayer, persuasion, and petition we will seek to influence those strongholds of power, the National Congress, State Legislatures, and municipal authorities, whence the rum-shop derives its safeguard and its guaranties; and

Resolved, That to this end we will combine our efforts to secure such legislation as shall require the liquor dealers in every State, except in such States as have prohibitory laws in actual force, to obtain the signatures of a majority of women over 21 years of age, as well as that of the voters, of any locality, before opening a place for the sale of intoxicating drink.

Resolved, That we recommend to all the State Unions that they shall, to the best of their ability, secure the presentation of a petition to this end before the National Congress and State Legislatures of this land at their first sessions, in the first year of the new century, presenting them simultaneously in the different States in connection with mass-meetings in the various Capitals.

Resolved, That, in all its works and methods, the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union recognizes only one foundation-principle, viz.: total abstinence for the individual, and total prohibition for the State, and that we will urge upon the men in our homes and social circles their great responsibility as patriots to remove the cover of law, by the election of only temperance men to office, the enforcement of all existing statutes against it, and the enactment of such new ones as shall result in the complete overthrow of this evil.

WHEREAS, The public press is a mighty engine of influence in our land; therefore,

Resolved, That we will endeavor, by regularly systematized efforts, to reach the press, especially the country papers and the religious ones, through the advertising agencies in New York and elsewhere, and by all other practicable means; and that the Secretaries of the State and local Unions be urged to attend to this matter.

Resolved, That the ruinous work being done in our colleges and universities by intemperance should arouse our greatest fears and awaken our highest efforts to secure such moral influence and such legislation as shall protect the gifted sons of the Republic from this curse, which makes all culture vain, all life a failure.

Resolved, That the system called "treating," so prevalent in America, is a social stronghold of intemperance, many young men learning to drink in the beginning, and being led to excess, by the pressure of this custom, and that we recommend the preparation of a pledge against it, to be carefully and persistently circulated.

WHEREAS, The liquor traffic is more directly chargeable with the moral degradation of woman than all other causes combined; therefore,

Resolved, That we should take seriously and prayerfully into our efforts the women who, through personal habits or base associations of drunkenness, have gone down; and that we feel it our especial duty to work with municipal authorities in opposition to the so-called "waiter-girl saloons," "varieties," etc., where the twin vices of drunkenness and licentiousness go hand-in-hand.

Resolved, That we recommend more prosecution of the work of establishing a Woman's Christian Temperance Union in every city, town, and village in our country; and earnestly invite societies not auxiliary to become so,—believing that, next to righty family training and example, women can accomplish more in the cause of temperance, with God's blessing, by such organizations than in any other way; and

Resolved, That no efforts to support lunch and reading rooms should be allowed to interfere with the spiritual aspects of our work.

Resolved, That we recommend each individual church to arrange to look after all places of intemperance, and all intemperate persons, so far as practicable, in its own vicinity; the more so as all such effort has been followed by revival in the Church and reformation among the wretched, and must, if universally adopted, create a right public sentiment, which is the only permanent basis of right laws.

Resolved, That, acknowledging the National Christian Temperance Camp-meeting Association as an efficient agency in promoting the cause of temperance in our country, we give to it our hearty sympathy and co-operation.

Resolved, That for the education of the public mind we recommend the constant and abundant circulation of temperance literature, with which the Hon. Neal Dow says "the State of Maine was sown knee-deep before it got Prohibition."

Resolved, Finally, that we earnestly recommend much prayer and Gospel work as our most effectual means of accomplishing our great ends.

COMMUNION WINES.

The Convention, by a vote of 52 ayes to 21 noes, determined that, believing the use of alcoholic wine to be contrary to the spirit of God's word, and that its use in the Lord's house and in His holy ordinances gives a moral support and respectability to the liquor traffic, which stultifies their plea for total abstnence and prohibition, they urge upon all ministers and church officers its absolute and universal banishment from the Lord's table, and pledged themselves to refrain from partakng of it.

JUVENILE WORK.

Miss Julia A. Colman was appointed to prepare the lessons to be published each month in the Union paper, with text or subject with full analysis, seed-thoughts, illustrations and blackboard exercises, for the use of juvenile Unions. A committee was chosen to consider the subject of a national badge, embodying the national emblem and motto, and by correspondence with the State Unions to urge on the work of juvenile organization; also that it be requested that the children in week-day schools be taught the effect of alcohol upon the system.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following-named were elected officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, President; Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mary K. Bolton, of Cleveland, Assistant Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, of Brooklyn, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Mary F. Burt, of Brooklyn, Assistant Recording Secretary; Mrs. S. K. Leavitt, of Ohio, Treasurer. Vice-Presidents: Mrs. W. B. Sargent, Maine; Mrs. Nathaniel White, New Hampshire; Mrs. J. M. Haven, Vermont; Mrs. S. A. Gifford, Massachusetts; Mrs. M. A. Stone, Connecticut; Mrs. C. D. Holmes, Rhode Island; Mrs. Allen Butler, New York; Mrs. M. R. Denman, New Jersey; Mrs. Fanny D. B. Chase, Pennsylvania; Mrs. F. E. Crook, Maryland; Mrs. Annie H. Martendale, Delaware; Mrs. Julia M. Church, District of Columbia; Mrs. E. T. Thompson, Ohio; Mrs. Z. G. Wallace, Indiana; Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Tennessee; Mrs. A. P. Kelley, Illinois; Mrs. J. M. Geddes, Michigan; Mrs. Rev. Stevens, Iowa; Mrs. S. J. Steele, Wisconsin; Mrs. Amory Holbrook, Oregon; Mrs. C. A. Hardy, Nebraska; Mrs. Dr. Lyon, Louisiana; Mrs. C. B. Savage, Kentucky; Mrs. J. McKendree, West Virginia; Mrs. George C. Wilder, Kansas; Mrs. M. J. Hackett, Minnesota; Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, California; Mrs. M. A. McClardy, Missouri; Mrs. F. M. Ellis, Colorado; Mrs. L. B. Smith, Florida; Mrs. Alida Clark, Arkansas; Mrs. Maj. Dewey, Utah; Mrs. S. L. Rugg, Dakota; Mrs. C. S. Kingsley, Idaho; Mrs. Dr. Hayford, Wyoming.

NEXT SESSION IN CHICAGO.

The Convention voted to hold its next annual session in this city.

THE VANDALS.

Officers on the Trail of the Desecrators of Lincoln's Remains.

Damage Done to the Sarcophagus by the Miscreants.

A Military Guard Now on Duty at the Monument.

The following dispatch, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is reprinted with additional details, received later, since it may have been overlooked, owing to the absorbing interest in the election returns:

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—An attempt was made this evening to perpetrate one of the most infamous outrages that the mind of man is capable of conceiving—that of stealing the bones and ashes of Abraham Lincoln from the catacomb in the monument at Oak Ridge. Unfortunately, the perpetrators escaped, leaving behind them, however, evidences of the crime, and, though the clews to their identity are meagre, if human ingenuity and perseverance can track them it will be done. Somehow or other, no one knows definitely, J. C. Power, the custodian of the monument, became impressed with the idea that there were designs upon the remains. Perhaps he dreamed of seeing men remove them. Anyhow he had premonitions that something was about to happen, and he communicated his feelings to Leonard Swett and Robert Lincoln. They were inclined to laugh at Power's suspicions, and could not believe that any one, even the meanest and most degraded scoundrel in the land, could think of such a thing. No object could be divined; and in the absence of motive it seemed impossible to them. However, the sincerity of Power in his expressions that his fears were not wholly imaginary induced them to take precautionary measures. Accordingly, Mr. Swett wrote Col. Stewart, of this city, about two weeks ago, requesting him to station a guard at the monument. This was done, but no one came to disturb the corpse. Last Saturday Leonard Swett met Detective Tyrrell on the streets in Chicago, and having learned from him that he was going to Springfield on business, made him acquainted with Power's suspicions, and requested him to give a little time to the matter if he could consistently do so. Tyrrell arrived here a day or two afterwards, and at once commenced a vigorous search of the small hotels, saloons, and dives for suspicious-looking characters. He saw a dozen or two, but none whom he knew to be criminals. This afternoon Mr. Power came into town in a hurry and hunted up Tyrrell, and told him that two hard-looking fellows had been out to the cemetery and seemed to be very much interested in everything. He treated them affably, of course, but did not like their faces. When with them he felt that their visit was not to satisfy curiosity. One registered as from Racine and the other from Kenosha, Wis. Their names are suppressed, since they may have had nothing to do with what occurred subsequently. An effort will be made to find out who they are, and, should they prove to be innocent, injustice would be done by telling who they are; if guilty, their names will be published when they are caught. Power, not being in the detective line, could give but imperfect descriptions of the men, and hence their recognition will be somewhat difficult. When Tyrrell heard Power's story, he looked upon the visit as one of inspection,—a detective is a very suspicious person,—and he jumped to the conclusion that election-night was an excellent one to rob the tomb, as everybody in the city was apt to have his attention centered in the returns, and would not, of all things in the world, think of the inhabitants of grave-yards. The chances of detection were certainly less than any other night, and Tyrrell showed good judgment in his conjecture.

This evening's train from Chicago brought Elmer Washburn and another detective, the ex-Chief of the Secret Service, it seems, having been requested by Mr. Swett and Mr. Lincoln to come here and aid Tyrrell. They met without delay, and had a consultation, and laid the plans for the capture of the villains, in case they made their appearance. About half-past 6 o'clock, Washburn, Tyrrell, and three others went out to Oak Ridge in a hack, alighting near the grounds, and entering them on foot, the vehicle being sent back in order that it might not be seen in the vicinity. Upon reaching the monument they were admitted to Memorial Hall by Mr. Power and the guard. The door of the hall faces north, that of the catacomb, in which the sarcophagus lies, faces south, the distance between the two doors being about 120 feet. The night was rather chilly, and it was deemed advisable to remain in this room, since, if the officers were scattered around the monument, lying around the bush, the thieves were liable to step on them, as they would certainly not approach by the open roadway. As soon as the door was closed orders were given to "take off your boots, and keep quiet." One man was posted in the labyrinth in the rear, so called because of the walls running in different directions and making numerous passage ways—these walls supporting the terrace. His duty was to listen for any noise made in the tomb, and to report it to Washburn. The wall separating him from the vault was two or three feet thick, but experiments had demonstrated that sounds could be plainly heard through it. Imperative silence was demanded, since the slightest movement produced an echo which might give an alarm. After patiently waiting for nearly three hours, most of the time standing in one position, this man heard a grating noise which lasted several minutes. Then, in a little while, came several successive thuds, as if some one were hammering. This was communicated to Washburn by means of a string, he having hold of one end and the sentinel the other. The time for action had arrived; the thieves were at work. Washburn and five others slipped out as quietly as possible, a slight noise being made in unlocking the iron-door and swinging it back. They went forward to the left in a body, each with a cocked revolver in his hand determined to shoot to kill should resistance be offered. Up to this time everything had worked to a charm, not a mistake had been made; but fate willed that the despicable scoundrels were not to be caught in the act. Just as the party were turning the corner to go south toward the catacomb the hammer on a revolver inadvertently fell on the cap, and it exploded. The report was very loud, so still were the surroundings, and must have been heard by the burglars. Though the distance to be gone over was only 120 feet, when the officers reached the tomb they were gone. Whether some one was watching and gave them a signal, or they had come outside to get some air, will probably never be known. The monument is surrounded by trees, large and small, and to reach the shelter afforded by them would not require a quarter of a minute. The detectives at once scattered, and went in the direction the thieves had evidently gone, and, while dodging behind trees, two of them exchanged shots, each mistaking the other for a fugitive. After shooting they cried, "Wash," "Wash," indicative of a friend in such an emergency, and then they found out their mistake. The bullets whistled close to both, and it was miraculous that they escaped injury.

No traces of the villains being discovered, the officers returned to the vault, and there beheld a sight which made them very sad. The catacomb consists of five crypts, side by side, elevated three feet above the floor of the vestibule. The central crypt is the only one visible, the others, which contain the remains of members of the Lincoln family, being sealed up. The open crypt is intended for the reception of the corpse of the President, but the sarcophagus containing the casket still rests on pedestals in the vestibule, being thus placed in order that visitors may see it. The body, as is known perhaps, is inclosed in a lead casket. This is surrounded by a cedar case, and the receptacle of these is a marble sarcophagus. The latter has a double lid, the upper one not being as large as the other. Both had been pried off with a chisel or an ax, and somewhat chipped in the operation. The under lid lay crosswise on the casket, the head-piece on the floor, and the upper lid was standing against the wall. The casket itself had been pulled out about a foot from the body of the sarcophagus, and a small piece broken off. Perhaps the demolition of it had been commenced. On the floor were an ax with the edge full of marble-dust, an ordinary chisel, and a pair of nippers. The other tools had evidently been taken away since the lock on the iron-grated door had been sawed off.

The officers were disappointed on account of the escape of the vandals, but, as only little damage had been done, they were consoled to some extent by that fact. With ten minutes more time the ashes and bones would have been in the possession of the wretches. After putting another padlock on the door the party withdrew, and all but two returned to the city, the two remaining to receive the burglars in case they came back.

Only one motive can be attributed to these despoilers of the grave, and that is a hope of reward for the restoration of the remains, if they had succeeded in carrying them off. It certainly could not have been their intention to take away the casket, for it must weigh 500 or 600 pounds, and half a dozen men could scarcely have carried it 200 yards—the ground necessary to go over to reach the road. It is more than likely that they purposed cutting open the casket and gathering up the bones and dust of the martyr-President. What would have been the indignation of the country had this been done! The scheme concocted by these men is unparalleled in the history of crime, and now that there is evidence of minds so debased, measures will be taken to guard the monument and prevent future attempts to disturb the sacred dust. This species of robbery is entirely new, and it will probably spread all over the country, as do new devices for picking pockets and burglarizing houses, and similar occurrences will undoubtedly take place, and attempts be made to blackmail the friends of the dead.

The facts given above did not come until early this morning, and are known only to a few, otherwise the outrage would have occupied as great a share of the attention of the community as the election. Words cannot express the feelings of those who do know it, and it is earnestly hoped that the double-distilled perpetrators of this attempted robbery of the remains of America's most loved President will soon be brought to justice.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.—No further clew has been obtained as to the identity of the parties to the attempt last night to steal the body of Abraham Lincoln from the sarcophagus at the National Lincoln Monument. The scene was visited by very many to-day. The bull's-eye or heavy glass light in the crypt was discovered to be broken, and a dark-lantern was found on the premises this morning. A guard is stationed at the monument to-day, and the feeling aroused by the vandalism is very intense among all classes of our citizens.

GEN. GILES A. SMITH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 8.—The funeral services of Gen. Giles A. Smith were held here to-day in the Methodist Church. The Chaplain of the Governor's Guards, a military company from Springfield, read the burial service. The Rev. T. A. Parker, of the Methodist Church, delivered a prayer, and the Rev. J. W. Densmore, of the Second Presbyterian Church, the sermon. He was buried with full military honors. The cortege was very large, composed of prominent citizens, State officers, and friends of the deceased. A brass gun captured in the Mexican war, sent here from Springfield to fire the customary salutes, burst. Nobody was hurt.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 8.—The attendance at the Centennial to-day is very light, owing to the excitement growing out of the election.

To-morrow will be observed as Philadelphia day at the Centennial. No formal programme has been arranged, but the Mayor will probably hold a reception at the Municipal Building on the grounds.

Rome a Vast Cemetery.

London Athenæum.

The ground on which the Eternal City stands is such as a geologist would find it hard to describe; it is a mass of ashes, of vegetable and animal detritus, corrupted by contact with the filth of sewers, constructed at different periods, without any regular plan or any regard to the public health. Immediately after the fall of the Empire, the law forbidding burials within the walls was neglected, and the city became a vast cemetery, where the living dwelt in perpetual contact with the dead. First, the burials invaded the ancient ruins, and, in a long experience of archæological research, I have never yet found a single ancient building which did not conceal corpses,—often only a few dozen, but sometimes millions. The fact that each parish church had its cemetery at its side explains the greater part of these dismal discoveries, but sometimes one is obliged to betake oneself to other hypotheses more or less problematical. The subsoil of the Piazza Colonna, the gayest and most lively spot in the city, is strewed with corpses. It was the cemetery of the Church (now destroyed) of S. Andrea, first discovered in 1625, in digging in the piazza for a water-conduit. The same remark applies to the Piazza del Pantheon, the former burial-ground of the Church of S. Maria ad Martyros. In 1871, when I was superintending the excavations in the Forum and the Basilica Julia, I saw carried away at least 12,000 cubic feet of human bones which had been buried at the side of the Chapel of S. Maria Della Grazie. A passage in Flaminio Vacca on the same subject is very characteristic: "In the thermæ of Constantine," says he, "opposite the Church of S. Silvestro, in a garden belonging to Bernardo Acceaguoli, were found two enormous subterranean vaults, 100 palms long and thirty wide, filled with several thousand corpses. The entrance to these dreadful vaults had been carefully stopped up, and the bodies were packed so close, one on the top of the other, that there remained hardly a cubic foot of space free." I do not doubt that a burial-place so singular owed its existence to one of those terrible epidemics which ravaged the city between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries. It is, therefore, no wonder that during the great heats of summer the excavations have to be suspended from regard to the public health; and that when, under exceptional circumstances, something has to be done, it is often effected at the cost of the life or health of the workmen. The construction has been commenced of a collecting-drain, to connect the basin of the Coliseum with the Tiber, passing through the Via Triumphalis and the valley of the Circus Maximus. In digging for this purpose, at the great depth of 33 feet, the workmen came upon a reservoir of water of the eighth century B. C. A young architect was sent to sketch the monument. Some hours after he had an attack of fever which nearly cost him his life; and the same happened to one who had helped him. At the beginning of last July, when the tenders for the construction of the railway from Rome to Fiumicino were adjudicated, this remarkable postcript was added: "All the workmen who shall assist in the works have a right to an unlimited distribution of quinine. Those who work in the neighborhood of Fiumicino will have a right to the gratuitous attendance of the municipal doctor of the place, as well as (if necessary) to an honorable place in the cemetery."

Price of Food in Old Times.

English Magazine.

Amid the never-ending comments on the high price of provisions, it is difficult for us to realize the fact that a time existed in Britain's history when wheat, as food for 100 for a whole day, was worth only a shilling, and the average price of sheep four pence. In the reign of Henry I. the price of wine was raised to six pence a quart for red and eight pence a quart for white, in order that the sellers might be enabled to live by it. When wheat was at six shillings a quart (eight bushels), the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces if made of the whole grain, and to sixteen ounces if consisting solely of white. And when wheat was only one shilling and six pence per quarter, as it sometimes was, the farthing white loaf was to contain sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain ninety-six. Think of purchasing a six-pound loaf of good wheaten bread for a farthing! In the nineteenth year of the reign of Edward I., the price of provisions of the City of London was fixed by the Common Council at a tariff by which two pullets were sold at three half-pence, a partridge or two woodcocks for the same, while a fat lamb was to be six pence from Christmas to Shrovetide, and the rest of the year four pence. In the fourteenth century Parliament fixed the price of a fat ox at forty-eight shillings, a shorn sheep at five shillings, two dozen eggs at three pence, and the best wine at twenty shillings per tun. An act of Parliament, passed in 1533, settled the value of beef and pork at a half-penny per pound, and veal at three farthings.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

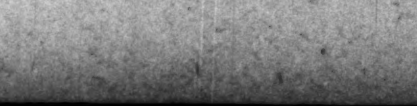
A Word to Mothers.

You will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in 15 or 20 minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

There are thousands of people in Chicago with shattered nerves and debilitated constitutions. Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a sovereign restorative. Depot, 53 Clark-st.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.



At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

MEDICAL.

SNEEZING
CATARRH.

This is a constant sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, until your head seems ready to fly off, until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of mucus, thin, acrid, and poisonous, until, unfit for business or pleasure, you number yourself among the most afflicted of mortals, destined to suffer periodically the greatest distress without relief or consolation. Every draught, every breath of air seems an enemy in disguise. This is properly called Acute Catarrh, and commonly Cold in the Head. Its constant recurrence is due to constitutionally weak or diseased nasal organs, and enfeebled action of the perspiratory glands. In the permanent cure of this distressing malady SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is a never-failing specific. *Instant relief follows the first dose.* Its use destroys the morbid sensitiveness to atmospheric changes which predispose people to this disease, and is sure to prevent an attack of CHRONIC OR ULCERATED CATARRH.

CHRONIC
CATTRRH.

Symptoms—Obstructed breathing, partial closure of one or both nostrils, a stopped up, "stuffed up" feeling in the head, constant blowing of the nose, discharges from the nose of a watery or thick yellow or greenish mucus, frequently streaked with blood. Sometimes the matter becomes incrusted in the nasal passages, and is removed only by prolonged effort. In the morning on rising the symptoms are the worst. Violent blowing, hawking, and spitting until the crusts are removed, at least partially, and the throat is freed from the matter that has accumulated during the night. Finally the poisonous secretions attack the throat, bronchial tubes, lungs, terminating in pulmonary consumption, accompanied by a most offensive breath and impaired eyesight and hearing.

ULCERATIVE
CATARRH.

This is the destructive and terrible stage of the disease. The whole nasal passages, including the eyes and ears, the tonsils, throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs become, one after another, affected, inflamed, ulcerated, and succumb rapidly to this frightful monster. A peculiar acid is generated and set at liberty by this disease, which, permeating the blood, weakens and destroys its renovating power, and allows the system no opportunity to throw off the malady until the poison is neutralized and expelled. It is here that constitutional treatment becomes of the most vital consequence, "because unless arrested at this stage the disease will make rapid progress towards pulmonary consumption."—*Warren's Household Physician.* Meanwhile a soothing, healing, and astringent medicine must be applied directly to the nasal passages, this forming the most perfect treatment of the disease possible.

PERMANENTLY
CURED.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is a safe, certain, and permanent cure for Catarrh of every form, and is the most perfect remedy ever devised. It is purely a vegetable distillation, and is applied locally by insufflation, and constitutionally by internal administration. Locally applied, *relief is instantaneous.* It soothes, heals, and cleanses the nasal passages of every feeling of heaviness, obstruction, dullness, or dizziness. Constitutionally administered, it renovates the blood, purifies it of the acid poison with which it is always charged in Catarrh, stimulates the stomach, liver, and kidneys, perfects digestion, makes new blood, and permits the formation of sound, healthy tissue, and finally obtains complete control over the disease. The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references. It is a great and good medicine, and worthy all confidence. Each package contains a Treatise on Catarrh and Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is sold by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. Price, $1.

LAME BACK.

Lame and Painful Back. Twelve Days in Hospital.

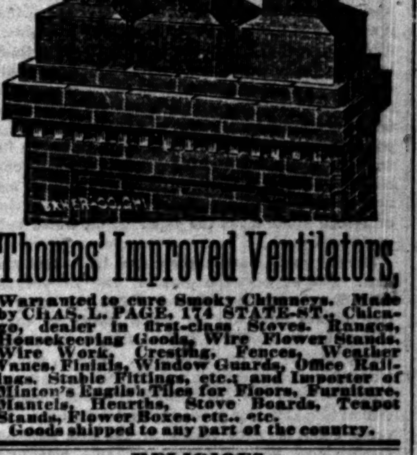
Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: I have just recovered from a lame and painful back through the use of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. My back was so lame and painful that I could not stoop, walk, or do duty of any kind, and was placed in the hospital for twelve days without cure. I then asked permission of the surgeon to try the COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and in a few hours after putting one on was entirely relieved of pain and able to bend my back; am now thoroughly well. I consider them simply wonderful.
Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER JAMESON,
Co. I First Artillery, Fort Warren.
BOSTON, May 3, 1876.

"ARE DOING WONDERS."

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS are doing wonders. They work like magic, and those you sent here last are all sold and more wanted. Send me three dozen as soon as you get this. Money inclosed herewith. I want them to-morrow night, if possible. In haste. Yours,
T. F. PALMER, P. M.
No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876.

Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

VENTILATORS.



Thomas' Improved Ventilators,

Warranted to cure Smoky Chimneys. Made by CHAS. L. PAGE, 174 STATE-ST., Chicago, dealer in first-class Stoves, Ranges, Housekeeping Goods, Wire Flower Stands, Wire Work, Cresting, Fences, Weather Vanes, Finials, Window Guards, Office Railings, Stable Fittings, etc., and Importer of Minton's English Tiles for Floors, Furniture, Mantels, Hearths, Stove Boards, Teapot Stands, Flower Boxes, etc., etc. Goods shipped to any part of the country.

RELIGIOUS.

MOODY AND SANKEY
AT THE TABERNACLE,
Monroe and Franklin-sts.

PREACHING BY MR. MOODY,
SINGING BY MR. SANKEY,

Each Evening this week (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

At Farwell Hall, Thursday and Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Bible Reading on the Holy Spirit by Mr. Moody.

Noonday Prayer Meeting daily at FARWELL HALL, 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.
MONTGOMERY & LAWSON,
244 STATE-ST.,
Corner Jackson. Reliable Goods and all warranted. Lowest prices in Chicago.

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DON'T FAIL
TO VISIT 106 MADISON STREET
STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE

SILKS AND VELVETS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Silks Reduced

Col'd Gros Grain Silks

Reduced to	$1.25	from	$1.50
Reduced to	1.50	from	1.75
Reduced to	1.75	from	2.00
Reduced to	2.00	from	2.25
Reduced to	2.25	from	2.50

Plain Black Silks
"Reduced"
In like proportion! Standard, well-known makes!

Lyons Cloak Velvets
In superior qualities, and Black and Colored Trimming Velvets "*at close prices!*"
Chas. Gossage & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

IF YOU WILL BET YOU MUST PAY.

JOHN BEERS & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
42 Monroe-st.,
Are Waiting for Your Orders.

We will make the burden light for you if you send your orders to us for Clothes. WE DO GOOD WORK, FURNISH THE BEST OF MATERIALS, and WARRANT A FIT OR NO SALE.
JOHN BEERS. T. W. WADSWORTH.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
For Masonry, Brick Work, and Iron Work of New Cook County Court-House.

The Board of Commissioners of Cook County, Ill., will receive Proposals at the office of the Clerk of the Board, in the Criminal Court Building, Michigan-st., Chicago, Ill., until Monday, Nov. 20, 1876, at 12 o'clock m., for the furnishing of the Materials and Labor required in the Masonry, Brick Work, and Iron Work of the new Cook County Court-House, in the City of Chicago aforesaid, in accordance with the plans, drawings, and specifications of the same on file at the office of James J. Egan, Architect, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Proposals will be received as follows:
1. For Masonry and Brick Work.
2. For Iron Work.

Bidders for Masonry and Brick Work shall furnish with their proposals bonds in the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, and bidders for Iron Work shall furnish with their proposals bonds in the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, the bonds to be signed by two or more approved sureties guaranteeing that bidders will accept the contract if awarded to them, and that they will enter into a further bond of one-half the amount of the contract, with two or more approved sureties guaranteeing the proper performance of the contract.

Each bond and proposal to be sealed in separate envelopes, indorsed "Bond" and "Proposal," with the name and address of the bidder in full, and these two envelopes to be inclosed in a third envelope, similarly indorsed and addressed as above. Blank forms of proposal and bond, together with all necessary information with respect to plans, drawings, and specifications, will be furnished by the architect at his office.

Bidders will obtain access to the plans and specifications in the order of their application at the office.

No proposal will be received after the time specified, and all proposals that are not properly filled out will be rejected.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Bidders will understand that the contract with the successful bidder will exclude the employment of convict labor upon any material furnished the county.

Bidders and their securities will be required to furnish the Joint Committee satisfactory evidence of their responsibility before contract is entered into.

THOMAS LONERGAN,
K. G. SCHMIDT,
JOHN CONLY,
THEODORE GUENTHER,
A. B. JOHNSON,
PATRICK CARROLL,
JOHN McCAFFREY,
P. M. CLEARY.
Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

We are offering a fine line of 5-frame, English Body Brussels Carpets at $1.75, former price $2.50

HOLLISTER & GORHAM,
221 & 223 State-st.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices
TO RENT
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW.
Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

BABY-HOLDER.

MY BABY
Has a Perfection Baby Holder, bought of Manufacturers, 50 Gano-st., Chicago, $3 delivered; takes the burden from mother many hours daily; would not give it up for any money; it is the best possible gift to mother or child. Circulars free.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS
BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
Suited to all sights by inspection, at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
RECEIVED THE HIGHEST
Centennial Award.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Local Finances Resume Their Course Without Change.

New York Exchange Firmer—The Clearings $4,600,000.

The Produce-Markets Slow and Steady—Other Wholesale Departments Quiet.

Business Partially Neglected to Discuss the Election-News.

FINANCIAL.

The counter transactions and routine business of the banks was increased by the business brought forward from the election holiday, but the situation was otherwise destitute of any features of special activity. The movement of currency to the country was light, and the applications from all sources for bank accommodations were not pressing.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers, with special rates to independent borrowers. On the street, rates are 7 per cent and upwards. The offerings of paper are light.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 25c per $1,000 discount.

The clearings were $4,600,000.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

Dun, Barlow & Co. announce that their Mercantile Agency will hereafter be represented in Chicago by Mr. Benjamin Douglass, till now connected with their New York house. Mr. Douglass takes the place made vacant by the sudden death of Mr. Brock.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that Russia has not the financial strength to sustain a part in a European war. To prove his point, he adduces the evidence of the fiscal history of the country for the last century. Catherine the Second began the issue of paper money in 1768 in order to secure funds for war on the Turks. In 1774, the circulation was limited by ukase to 20,000,000 roubles, and in 1786 to 100,000,000 roubles, but the issues went on to 158,000,000 before Catherine's death to 577,000,000 in 1810, and to 836,000,000 in 1817, when the value of the paper money was 25 cents on the dollar. The assignats were then partially funded in 5 and 6 per cent bonds, selling between 72 and 83. In 1839, 595,000,000 of paper roubles remained. By 1843, the amount was reduced to 170,000,000 roubles, and they were finally brought to par by the accumulation of a reserve fund of half the amount in circulation, and the investment of 100,000,000 roubles in foreign government stocks. In 1857, however, the expenses of the Crimean war had swelled the roubles to 735,000,000, and specie payments were suspended. A plan of resuming specie payments like that adopted by England in 1819 was resorted to in 1861, when the circulation was 714,672,000 at a depreciation of nearly 25 per cent. The Polish rebellion of 1863 stopped the redemption, the circulation having been reduced to 568,000,000. Since then, despite financiering, the paper currency has increased to 715,000,000 roubles, Jan. 1, 1871 and 730,000,000 in October, 1876. Russia could not obtain a loan of $50,000,000 in 1853. In the present condition of her finances it is not likely she could now do any better. Her only resource would be a forced loan through the issue of paper money, with all its disastrous results. These have been as bitterly experienced by Russia in the last 100 years as by any other country in the world.

The persistence of the evil effects of such a currency system are well illustrated at the present moment in Russia. The rate of discount in St. Petersburg has advanced to 17 per cent, and great uncertainty prevails in all departments of trade and finance. Russia has for some time been exporting the gold held against its paper money, and although as rapidly as the gold is withdrawn from the bank, an equal amount of notes are burned, confidence remains disturbed. The remembrance of the many past inflations of the paper money of Russia keeps alive an apprehension that inflation will be repeated. In this way, commercial, political, and financial embarrassments react upon each other and complicate the situation seriously.

THE CONDITION OF NEW ENGLAND INTERESTS.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says:

> Duller and duller yet seems to be the state of the market, and an exceedingly limited demand for stocks of any description, a few of the better class finding customers as they come out. A short time since the appearances indicated a better state of the market as coming, but it fails to appear. Amoskeag has declined from 1612½ to 1610; Columbian, 1000, March 27, 1875, to 775; Lancaster, 670 to 600; Merrimack, 1290, Sept. 25, to 1200; and Salisbury, 27½, Aug. 5, to 22. Cocheco is unchanged at 700, and York advanced from 1307½, Sept. 29, to 1372½, ex-dividend $40. In some few cases better bids are made, but there is a decided lack of animation to the market.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 109⅛@109¼ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 91⅝@91¾ in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty day.	Sight.
Sterling	482½	484½
Paris—francs	522½	520
Switzerland	522½	518¾
Belgium	522½	518¾
Sweden	....	27½
Austria	....	40½
Holland	....	40⅝
Germany	94⅛	95

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	117¼	117⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	109⅞	110⅛
5-20s of '65—January and July	112⅞	113
5-20s of '67—January and July	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '68—January and July	116⅞	117
10-40s	114⅞	115⅛
United States new 5s of '81 (ex. coupon)	112⅝	113
United States currency 6s	124	

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*106½	*107½
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. sewerage	*106½	*107½
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. water loan	*106½	......
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (long)	*107½	*108¼
West Park 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	......	*95
North Chicago 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*94	*96
City Railway, South Side	140	......
City Railway, West Side	160	......
City Railway, North Side	124	......
Traders' Insurance Company	117	......
Chamber of Commerce	68	73
Exposition stock	30	35

*And interest.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Sales of Traders' Insurance Company were made at 118.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	170	....
Third National Bank	106	....
Fifth National Bank	....	188
Corn Exchange National Bank	270	....
Union National Bank	125	....
Commercial National Bank	150	172½
German National Bank	....	125
National Bank of Commerce	....	....
National Bank of Illinois	....	110
Merchants' National Bank	270	....
Home National Bank	90	....
Central National Bank	....	100
Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.	156	159
Hide and Leather Bank	....	101
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	....	105
North Division Railway	....	130
South Division Railway	135	....
West Division Railway	162½	165
American Insurance Co.	160	....
Traders' Insurance Co.	118	....
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co.	120	....
North Chicago Rolling-Mills	30	45
Union Rolling-Mills	75	90
Calumet & Chicago Dock Co.	5	....
Pullman Palace Car Co., ex-div.	74	....
Chamber of Commerce	70	....
Exposition, old	42½	50
Cook County 7s, due 1880	104¾	105¾
Cook County 7s, due 1885	106½	107½
Cook County 7s, due 1890	107	108
Cook County 7s, due 1892	107¾	108
Chicago City 6 per cents	106	107
Chicago City 7 per cents—1880 or later	106	....
Chicago City 7 per cents—1890 or later (sewerage)	106¾	107½
Chicago City 7 per cents—1890 or later (water)	....	107
Chicago City certificates, 6 per cent (old)	95	....
Chicago City certificates, 7 per cent (old), past due	98½	....
Chicago City certificates, tax 1875	98⅝	....
Chicago City certificates, tax 1876	100	....
Lincoln Park 7s	94	96
South Park 7s—Short	96	99
West Park 7s	....	95
Lake View 7s	97½	100
Hyde Park 7s	94	....
Town of Cicero 10s	100	....
West Division Railway 8s	106¼	107
Chicago Gas Co. 10s	106	....

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Gold opened at 110, advanced to 110⅛, and closed at 109⅛. Carrying rates, 1 to 4. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were dull and steady.

Railroad bonds were firm and in good demand.

State securities were irregular.

The stock market advanced ⅛ to 1⅛ in early dealings, and later lost part of the improvement, but after midday became strong again and recovered. Towards the close prices declined ⅛ to 1⅛ in the active list and 2⅛ in Wabash, the last named falling from 7¼ to 5⅛, with final sales at 5⅝. Transactions, 82,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Western Union, 15,000 St. Pauls, 21,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohios, 5,000 Wabash, and 4,000 Michigan Central.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	New 5s	113
Coupons, '65	110⅛	New 4½s	110¾
New	113	10-40s, regular	112¾
Coupons, '67	115½	Coupons do	115¾
Coupons, '68	117	Currency 6s	124¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	72½	New Jersey Central	30¾
Quicksilver	11	Rock Island	101
Quicksilver pfd	16	St. Paul	23¾
Pacific Mail	21⅝	St. Paul pfd	54
Mariposa	104⅛	Wabash	5⅛
Mariposa pfd	105	Wabash pfd	10
Adams Express	107	Fort Wayne	2
Wells-Fargo	85	Terre Haute	8
American	60	Terre Haute pfd	16
United States	58	Chicago & Alton	98
New York Central	102⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
Erie	10⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	8⅝
Erie pfd	15	Del., Lack. & W.	73⅝
Harlem	137	A. & P. Telegraph	15⅛
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	4⅛
Michigan Central	45⅜	A. & P. Tel. R. R.	2
Panama	25	Indiana Central	2⅛
Union Pacific	59⅜	Chi., Burlington & Q.	115
Lake Shore	56½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14¼
Illinois Central	82¾	Central Pacific bonds	110¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90	Union Pacific bonds	106¾
Northwestern	37¼	U. Pac. sinking-fund	101¼
Northwestern pfd	60⅜	U. Pac. land-grant	91½
C., C., C. & I.	39		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	46	Virginia 6s, new	31
Tennessee 6s, new	45¼	Missouri 6s	6
Virginia 6s, old	31		

Money more active; 2@6. Prime paper, 4@6.

Custom receipts, $222,000.

Treasury disbursements, $119,000.

Clearings, $18,000,000.

Sterling firmer; 60 days, 82; sight, 84.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 8—5 p. m.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, £182,000.

Consols, money and account, 96 5-16.

United States Bonds—5-20s of '65, 108½; '67s, 109; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 106¾.

New York Central, 97; Erie, 10; preferred, 17.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Rentes, 105f 32½c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 8.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 102½.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Nov. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Church st, 100 ft n of Blackhawk st, e f, 25x122 6-10 ft, dated Nov. 6	$1,550
Sedgwick st, 261 ft s of Oak st, e f, 25x120 6-10 ft, dated Oct. 31	3,300
West Polk st, 25 ft e of Morgan st, s f, 23x90 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 8	1,800
Western av, n w cor of Jackson st, e f, 95 2-10x113 ft, dated Nov. 4	5,200
St. Louis av, 435 ft s of Ogden av, e f, 50x122¼ ft, dated Nov. 8	2,250
Stearns st, 94½ ft e of Main st, n f, 20½x120 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 2	800
Ohio st, 75 ft w of Pine st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 8	3,000
Dayton st, 196 ft n of Clay st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 30	601
West Monroe st, 125 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 20x125 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 8	4,000
North Water st, 80 ft w of Dearborn st, n f, 80x180 ft, dated Nov. 6 (Benjamin Adams to William C. Snow)	35,000
Washington st, 40 3-10 ft e of Franklin st, n f, 40 3-10x90⅝ ft, dated Nov. 6 (William C. Snow to Benjamin Adams)	35,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
School st, bet Sheffield av and Green Bay Road, s f, Lots 16 and 17, with buildings dated Nov. 7	$2,200
Diversey av, 394 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated May 7, 1874	1,250
WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Stave st, 264 ft e of Cornelia st, n e f, 44x200 ft, with other property, dated Nov. 3	$1,416

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	23,300	25,447	23,194	17,236
Wheat, bu	204,893	281,187	29,659	258,878
Corn, bu	127,478	133,171	395,062	88,174
Oats, bu	60,439	149,030	62,632	130,956
Rye, bu	15,515	11,103	9,790	4,760
Barley, bu	90,613	20,140	124,244	23,315
Grass seed, lbs	179,979	236,178	240,357	235,529
Flaxseed, lbs	424,993	731,640	303,265	187,000
B. corn, lbs	150,800	156,635	242,350	139,689
C. meats, lbs	470,900	53,390	2,672,797	1,699,951
Beef, tcs	....	....	15	....
Beef, brls	800	342	428	888
Pork, brls	630	350	2,195	1,959
Lard, lbs	63,030	23,000	1,359,795	868,525
Tallow, lbs	87,174	45,876	77,760	209,960
Butter, lbs	264,349	172,941	162,449	101,240
D. hogs, No.	7	6	....	....
Live hogs, No.	15,613	59,345	4,226	11,109
Cattle, No.	2,775	4,806	523	1,501
Sheep, No.	724	4,426	....	2,148
Hides, lbs	394,085	724,145	396,063	312,370
Highwines, brls	291	177	528	709
Wool, lbs	880,334	530,898	692,406	519,749
Potatoes, bu	6,259	22,667	4,054	2,213
Coal, tons	13,524	....	3,076	....
Hay, tons	175	....	78	....
Lumber, m	10,620	11,273	3,748	5,878
Shingles, m	2,820	6,755	603	2,525
Salt, brls	40,377	14,575	3,971	7,387
Poultry, lbs	1,410	9,515	....	....
Poultry, coops	8	222	....	....
Game, pkgs	....	64	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,408	710	1,133	172
Cheese, bxs	4,095	3,916	1,819	117
G. apples, brls	14,821	7,441	850	1,042
Beans, bu	106	....	18	....

Withdrawn from store during Monday and Tuesday for city consumption: 5,912 bu wheat, 16,768 bu corn, 4,550 bu oats, 884 bu rye, 1,738 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city during Tuesday and Wednesday mornings: 2 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 7 cars No. 2 do, 23 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 74 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars No. 1 spring, 196 cars No. 2 do, 76 cars No. 3 do, 57 cars rejected do, 7 cars no grade (447 wheat), 25 cars high-mixed corn, 82 cars and 8,400 bu No. 2 do, 15 cars rejected do, 8 cars no grade (130 corn), 10 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 do, 17 cars rejected do (36 oats), 3 cars No. 1 rye, 22 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do (30 rye); 32 cars No. 2 barley, 69 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (122 barley). Total (765 cars), 292,000 bu. Inspected out, 34,069 bu wheat, 380,054 bu corn, 45,962 bu oats, 7,721 bu rye, 68,384 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were slow and steady yesterday. They were not really dull, though often so described. The fact was that the closeness of the Presidential vote the previous day unsettled the minds of the mercantile community as well as the rest of mankind, and they discussed the probabilities of the situation so extensively as to seriously cut down the volume of trading. That was the case on the Board of Trade and in our wholesale establishments; it is fair to presume that it was true of the world outside, as very few orders were received, either to buy or to sell. Had there been any well-defined opinion that the event would make any material difference in the prices of produce, the uncertainty would doubtless have called out an active trade. But it was not generally supposed that the course of the markets would be influenced by the result of the election, though some trading in wheat was based on such a theory, and there were some who prophesied that the election of Tilden would make the paper dollar worth only 80@85c in gold.

The dry goods market presented little that was new. Few buyers were present, and the volume of business comparatively was light. In the grocery market there was as much doing as could reasonably be expected, and previous prices were, for all lines of goods, sustained. Sugars, sirups, teas, and coffees were firm. Butter was in good request at previous quotations. Cheese remains dull at 11@12½c for good to choice factory. No price changes were noted in the fish, bagging, leather, coal, and wood markets. Oils were firm,—linseed, carbon, and turpentine especially so.

The offerings of lumber at the sale docks were moderate, and a few sales were made early, but the demand was light, and the market closed quiet. At the yards trade has been interrupted by the election, but a good many small orders are arriving from the interior, and the general market is steady, and some grades are held firmly, the stock of such being small, with little prospect of its being materially increased before winter. Drugs and chemicals continue in fair demand and steady. Wool is rather quiet at the moment, but dealers look for a revival of business as soon as the excitement over the election has subsided. Hops were also quiet and easier. Broom-corn, hides, potatoes, and hay were in fair demand and firm. Green fruits were slow, and weak under large offerings, especially of domestic varieties. Fresh receipts of poultry and game sold readily at better prices.

Lake freights were quiet, and little better than nominal at 3¼@4c for corn and wheat to Buffalo. Rail freights were firm at previous rates, at 20c per 100 lbs to New York, 25c to Boston, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17½c to Baltimore, with few cars offering. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 16c to New England points, and 14½c to New York on corn. The engagements reported by lake will carry out 24,000 bu wheat and 160,000 bu corn.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received at Chicago Customs Nov. 8, 1876: A. J. Latham, 460 tons salt; H. H. Hayden, 4,211 bags salt; Field, Leiter & Co., 15 packages dry goods; Schweitzer & Beer, 1 case dolls; Bloch & Arnstein, 4 cases looking-glass plates; Crerar, Adams & Co., 1 case lenses; Thomas Bolinger, 7 cases machinery; William Finkler & Sons, 6 cases dry goods; Andersen, Olsen & Co., 1 case dry goods; P. P. Oldershaw & Co., 200 sacks salt; Steele & Price, 10 casks argols; Wells, Fargo & Co., 1 case music box; Campbell & Peasch, 2 cars turnips. Amount of duties collected, $4,060.81.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very quiet, some quoted them dull, with little change in prices. Hogs were quoted firmer than Monday, but product was not advanced thereby, the demand being too small, and nearly confined to the filling of shorts. The supply of hogs continues so light as to make the work of packing uncertain, and buyers of product hold off till things have settled down to a more satisfactory basis.

MESS PORK—Was quiet. The market was rather firm early, but eased off and closed tame at about the latest quotations of Monday. Sales were reported of 270 brls cash (old and new) at $16.00; 200 brls do new, in small lots, at $16.30; 250 brls seller December at $15.45; 1,750 brls seller the year at $15.42½@15.45; and 2,000 brls seller January at $15.50@15.60. Total, 4,370. The market closed dull at $15.45@15.47½ seller November or seller December; $15.42½@15.45 seller the year; and $15.52½@15.55 seller January.

Extra prime pork was nominal at $12.50, and prime mess at $15.00@15.50.

LARD—Was quiet and a shade firmer, in sympathy with an advance of 9d per cwt in Liverpool, though there was not much demand. Sales were reported of 750 tcs cash at $9.75; 500 tcs seller November at $9.60; 3,500 tcs seller the year at $9.45@9.50; and 2,750 tcs seller January at $9.50@9.55. Total, 7,500 tcs. The market closed steady at $9.75 for cash lots; 9.60@9.62½ seller the month; $9.45@9.47½ seller the year; and $9.50@9.52½ seller January.

MEATS—Were quiet and steady. There was a fair demand for product old enough to ship immediately, and not much offering, the small run of hogs not being favorable to the accumulation of large stocks. Sales were reported of 40 boxes shoulders at 6½c; 60 boxes short ribs at 8¼c; 4,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 8½c; 290 boxes long-cut hams at 10c cash and seller February; 40 boxes Yorkshire sides at 8⅜c; and 70 brls pigs' tongues at $15.50. The following are the latest quotations on new meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	5¾	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Loose, part salted	6⅛	8	7⅞	8⅛
Boxed	6½	8¼	8⅛	8⅜
December, b.	5½	8⅛	8	8¼
January, b.	5⅝	8¼	8	8⅜

Long and short clears quoted at 8⅛c cash and 8¼c for December. Cumberlands quiet at 8¾@9c; long-cut hams, 9¾@10¼c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 10@11c. Green hams, 8¼@8½c.

Bacon quoted at 7¼@7½c for shoulders, 9@9¼c for short ribs, 9¼@9½c for short clears, 12@13c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@6½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.50@9.75 for mess; $10.50@10.75 for extra mess; and $18.50@19.00 for hams. Sale was made of 120 brls beef hams at $18.50@19.00.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8⅜@8½c for city, and 7½@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, buyers holding off. Shippers could not obtain cars, and local dealers wanted but little. The better grades were quoted firm, while ordinary brands were easier. Sales were reported of 340 brls winters at $6.00@6.00; 650 brls spring extras at $5.90@6.25; 50 brls spring superfines at $3.25; 130 brls rye flour at $3.75@3.95; and 170 brls buckwheat do at $5.25@6.00. Total, 1,340 brls. The market closed tame, with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium winters, $5.00@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.75@6.25; medium do, $5.25@5.50; shipping extras, $4.50@5.00; choice patents, $7.00@7.50; common do, $6.00@6.25; sour springs, $3.00@4.00; spring superfines, $2.50@4.00. Rye flour, $4.00@4.12½. Buckwheat do, $5.50@6.50.

BRAN—Was in fair request and steadier. Sales were 60 tons at $9.00 on track, and $9.00@9.25 free on board cars.

CORN MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $16.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was generally quiet and very steady, averaging a shade below the latest prices of Monday, and closing ⅛c lower. Advices from other points were slightly unfavorable to holders. Liverpool was quiet, Mark Lane a shade cheaper, and cargoes dull, while New York operators let wheat alone, and canvassed the election returns. Our receipts were larger, and though it was known that the inspection record covered the work of two days, yet the tendency was slightly downward under the larger volume of offerings. The trading was almost entirely for next month, and seemed to be chiefly in the filling of shorts on local account, with little pressure, either to buy or to sell. There was a moderate inquiry for No. 2 to carry against December sales, the difference in prices offering a fair profit on the transaction, but No. 2 was not wanted for shipment. No. 3 was in good demand by shippers, and rejected was dull. The speculative feeling seemed to depend slightly on the election news and rumors. The market was firm early, when it was thought that Tilden had carried the day, and easier when it was reported that Florida and Wisconsin had cast majorities for Hayes and Wheeler—an advance in the gold premium being thought probable in the event of Tilden being declared President. Seller December opened at $1.10¼@1.10½, eased off to $1.10⅛, improved to $1.10⅜, declined to $1.09⅞, and advanced to $1.10⅛, closing at $1.10. Seller January sold at $1.11@1.11⅜, closing at $1.11⅛. Seller the month sold at $1.08@1.08⅛, closing at $1.08⅛. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.08⅛ for regular, and $1.08½ for gilt-edged receipts. Cash No. 3, in unpreferred houses, closed at 98½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.09½@1.10½; 79,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.07½@1.08½; 31,400 bu No. 3 at 98½@99c; 800 bu do (N. W.) at $1.00; 14,000 bu rejected at 88½@89c; and 1,800 bu by sample at 70c@$1.00 on track. Total, 130,400 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was made of 1,000 bu No. 2 at $1.10@1.11 in store.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in fair demand by local millers at the inside price of Monday. Sales were reported of 10,200 bu No. 2 at $1.11, and 350 bu by sample at $1.02½ on track.

CORN—Was sluggish, and steady, but a shade firmer, closing ⅛c higher than Monday. The British markets were quoted dull, and there was little done in New York, and apparently no shipping orders here of consequence, but the fact of very light receipts made holders very firm in their views, especially as the reported shipments were large. There was a very satisfactory decrease of the stocks in store last week, and the shipments since then have reduced our stocks of all grades to about 1,250,000 bu, which would soon disappear under a fair outward movement with the light arrivals which are now generally looked for. The stock of old corn in the country is believed to be run quite low, but no alarm is felt because it is known that there will soon be enough new corn available to meet current demands for consumption. Seller December sold early at 42⅛c, advanced to 42⅜c, and closed at 42¼c. Seller the month and seller the year were quiet at 41⅝@42⅛c, closing at 42c. Seller January was quoted ⅛c below December. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at 42⅛c, high-mixed at 44½c, and rejected in unpreferred houses at 41½c. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu high-mixed at 44@44½c, the inside in Neeley's; 145,800 bu No. 2 at 41½@42⅛c, the inside for short receipts; 16,000 bu rejected at 41@41½c; 800 bu new ears at 39@40c on track; 800 bu old ears at 43@45c do; 4,400 bu by sample at 36@44½c on track; and 800 bu do at 43@44c free on board cars. Total, 176,600 bu.

OATS—Were rather quiet, though there was a fair trade in cash, which advanced ⅛@¼c, and the longer futures were stronger but quiet. The receipts were moderate and the shipments fair, and New York was quoted steady. Cash oats were in demand for shipment to the lumber districts. Rejected were quiet at 23@24c. Cash No. 2 sold at 31@31⅛c, and fresh receipts at 31⅜@31½c. December opened 32⅛c, sold to 32⅜c, and closed at 32⅛c. November and cash closed at 31⅛c. January was quoted at 32⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 49,200 bu No. 2 at 31@31⅜c; 800 bu No. 2 white at 32c; 4,800 bu rejected at 23@24c; 3,000 bu by sample at 27@34½c on track, and 1,800 bu do at 28@31c free on board. Total, 59,400 bu.

RYE—Was active at a decline of 2c. The offerings were liberal, and buyers held back until sellers came to their terms. No. 2 sold at 56c, and rejected at 50@51c. Futures were quiet. Cash sales were reported of 16,800 bu No. 2 at 56c; 800 bu rejected at 51c; 800 bu by sample at 48@58c on track. Total, 18,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was moderately active, the speculative grade advancing about 1c, and the lower grades of cash were steady, except No. 3 in A., D. & Co.'s, which declined 1½c under large offerings and little inquiry. The receipts were large, but were exceeded by the reported shipments for the two days, and the stock in store increased 21,000 bu last week. The car lots of No. 2 were taken by local buyers and shorts, and cash advanced from 78½ to 79c, closing at the outside. December opened at 79c, sold to 80c, and closed at 79⅝c. November sold at 79c. No. 3 sold at 37c in N. H. houses, and was dull at 43@43½c in A. D. & Co.'s. Rejected was steady at 32½c. Samples were a little more active at 46@$1.05. Cash sales were reported of 14,300 bu No. 2 at 78½@79c; 8,800 bu No. 3 at 37@43½c; 7,600 bu rejected at 32½c; 13,800 bu by sample at 46c@$1.05 on track; 2,000 bu at 70@85c delivered. Total, 46,500 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—210,000 bu at $1.08⅛ for November, $1.10½@1.10⅞ for December, and $1.11⅛ for January.

Corn—20,000 bu at 42⅛c for December, 46c for May, and 42⅛c for January.

Mess pork—250 brls, seller January, at $15.55.

Lard—750 tcs at $9.47½ for the year, and $9.52½ for January.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet and steady at $15.42½@15.45 for the year, and 250 brls sold for January at $15.52½.

Lard was quiet at $9.45 for the year and $9.50 for January.

Wheat was in moderate request and a shade firmer. December sold at $1.10@1.10⅜, and closed at $1.10⅛. November sold at $1.08½@1.08⅝, closing at $1.08⅛. January at $1.11⅛@1.11⅜, closing at $1.11⅛.

Corn was quiet at 42⅛c for November, and 42⅛@42⅜c for December.

Oats were firmer at 32⅜@32½c for December.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was inactive and nominal at $15.40@15.45 for the year, and January was offered at $15.55.

Lard was quiet, at $9.45@9.50 for the year and $9.50@9.52½ for January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $2.16.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in good demand and firm. Quotations: Choice green hurl, 5@6c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5c; red tipped with do, 4@4½c; green covers and inside, 4½@5½c; red tipped do, 3½c; inside brush, 3@4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@4½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked do, 2@3c.

BUTTER—The market was firm. There was a liberal demand both from the local and shipping trade, and the receipts, though liberal, were mostly absorbed, and at fully previous quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 17@23c; inferior to common, 13@15c.

BAGGING—Not much trading was done in grain bags. There was a fair movement in burlaps and gunnies. Prices remain as before: Stark, 21½@22c; Peerless, A.A. 21c; Lewiston, 20½c; Montaup, 21c; Ontario, 21½c; American A. 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; Otter Creek, 19½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Remains dull and unchanged. We quote good to choice factory, 11@12½c; poor to fair grades at 8@10c.

COAL—Remains quiet as previously quoted. Following are the prices current: Lackawanna, egg, $7.25@7.50; do, nut, $7.50@7.75, do, range, $7.75@8.00; Blossburg, $6.50; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois $3.75@4.25.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in moderate demand and steady. The offerings were small but ample. Stock was steady: Pork barrels, $1.20; flour do, 40@45c; salt barrels, 30@35c; lard tierces, $1.35@1.40; whisky barrels, $1.45@1.55; tierce, staves, bucked, $20.00@23.00; pork barrel staves, bucked, $15.00@18.00; whisky do, $25.00@30.00; flour-barrel staves, oak, $7.00@8.00; do elm, $5.50@6.50; flour headings, 5@6½c; flat hoop (flour), $4.00@5.00 per m; round do (do), $6.00@8.00 per m; tierce hoops, $12.00@15.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in fair demand and steady. Quinine is somewhat higher, and castor oil and opium and its preparations continue fair. Quotations: Acid, citric, lb, $1.00@1.05; acid, tartaric, powdered, lb, 55@56c; ammonia, carb, 22@25c; axle grease, doz, $1.00@1.25; borax, refined, lb, 13@15c; blue vitriol, lb, 10@12c; cream tartar, pure lb, 40@45c; cochineal, Hond., lb, 85@90c; chloroform, lb, $1.00@1.05; glycerine, bulk, lb, 19@25c; gum arabic, picked, 50@75c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@35c; gum camphor, lb, 33@38c; gum opium, lb, $7.25@7.50; gum shellac, lb, 38@40c; iodine, lb, $3.75@4.00; morphia, sulph., oz, $4.75@5.00; oil, castor, $1.12@1.25 per gal; do, lemon, $4.25@4.50; potassa, chlor., lb, 30@35c; potassium, iod., lb, $2.50@2.75; quinine, sulph., oz, $2.65@2.70; red precipt., lb, $1.00@1.05; root ipecac, powd, lb, $1.50@1.60; root rheu, E. I., lb, $1.25@1.50; salts, Epsom, lb, 2½@5c; silver nitrat., oz, 90c@$1.00; soap, Castile, gen., lb, 10½@14c; sulphur, lb, 4@5c; sassafras bark, [illegible]

EGGS—Were quiet and steady, at 23@24c for fresh stock. Pickled eggs were quoted at 18@22c.

FISH—There was a quiet and steady market. Quotations remain as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.50; No. 2 do, $4.25; trout, $3.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 shore, extra, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.00@9.00; No. 2, ½-brl, $6.50@6.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.60; No. 1 bay kits, $1.40; family kits, $1.00@1.05; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $5.00@5.25; do, ½-brl, $2.25@2.50; scaled herring, per box, 35@38c; No. 1 herring, 30@32c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this market no important changes were noted. There was a fair inquiry and a pretty steady range of prices. Loose muscatel raisins were offering a shade lower. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; Turkish prunes, old, 6¼@6½c; do, new, 11@11½c; raisins, layers, old, $1.90@2.00; do, new, $2.30@2.35; loose Muscatel, old, $2.05@2.25; do, new, $2.45@2.55; Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, new, 6½@7¼c; citron, 25@27c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 14@16c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Southern, 5@6c; North Carolina, sliced, 8½@9c; pared peaches, 16@17c; blackberries, 8½@9c; raspberries, new, 30@31c; pitted cherries, 18@18½c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 18@20c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14½c; Brazils, 8½@9c; pecans, Texas, 12@14c; do Missouri, 9@10c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5¼@6½c; African peanuts, 6@7c.

GREEN FRUITS—Cranberries are slow and easy under large offerings of wild fruit, the crop of which in the West appears to have exceeded expectations. Apples are in moderate local demand. The outside inquiry is light. A large portion of the Michigan crop is being made into cider and fed to stock. At New York apples have been exported to Europe and the West Indies. Lemons are quiet. Apples, $1.25@1.75 per brl; do per car, $1.35@1.50; cranberries, cultivated, $10.00@12.00 per brl; do, wild, $8.50@9.50 per brl; California pears, shipping varieties, $2.50@3.25 per box. Lemons, $5.00@7.00. Coast oranges, $6.00@7.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Little change was observable in the position of the grocery market. There was a quiet movement at nominally steady prices. We quote:

RICE—Rangoon, 6@6½c; Carolina, 6@7c; Louisiana, 5@6½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; good to prime do, 22½@23c; common to fair, 20½@21½c; roasting, 19@19½c; Singapore Java, 23@24c; Maracaibo, 20½@23c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@12c; crushed, powdered, 11⅝@11¾c; granulated, 11⅜@11½c; A standard, 11⅛@11⅜c; do No. 2, 11@11⅛c; B, 10⅞@10⅞c; extra C, 10⅝c; C No. 2, 10⅛c; yellow C No. 1, 10⅛@10⅛c; choice brown, 10@10⅛c; fair to prime do, 9½@9¾c; common do, 9@9½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 72@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 65@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 63@68c; do prime, 55@58c; do, common to good, 45@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 30@32c.

SPICES—Allspice, 16½@17c; cloves, 46@48c; cassia, 26@27c; pepper, 17½@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14@15c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 5⅝@6c; White Rose, 5¼@6c; Royal Savon, 5¾c; Savon Imperial 5¾c; Golden West, 5½@5¾c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was quiet and firm. The stormy weather has put the roads in bad condition and the receipts on wagons have fallen off, hence there was a better local demand for prairie, which was scarce and firm. Timothy was unchanged. No. 1 timothy, $11.50 free on board; No. 2 do, $8.50@9.00; mixed, $7.00@7.50; upland prairie, $7.50@8.00 on track; No. 1 do, $7.50; No. 2 slough, $6.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and steady at Monday's decline. Sales were 100 brls at $1.08 per gallon.

HIDES—Were in fair demand and firm. The offerings continue moderate and the shipments liberal. Quotations: Green city butchers', 6@6½c; green cured, light and heavy, 8¼c; damaged, 6⅛c; part cured, 7½@7⅝c; green salted kip, 9@10c; green calf, 12c; flint hides and prime dry kip and calf, 15c; dry-salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 45@50c; green sheep-pelts, wool estimated at 33@35c per lb.

HOPS—Were slow and easier. Quotable at 25@33c for Westerns and 35@38c for New Yorks.

OILS—Linseed, lard, carbon, and turpentine were firm. Other oils ruled steady. We quote: Carbon, 115 deg. test, 26@26½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 32½@33c; Snow White, 150 deg. test, 34½@35c; Water White, 150 deg. test, 34½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 34½@35c; extra lard (strictly winter), 95c; extra lard oil, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 80c; boiled, 85c; whale, winter-bleached, 68@70c; sperm, $2.00; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do extra, 88@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 42c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 17c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 32c; reduced, 28 deg., 25@28c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in better demand and firmer, except geese. The offerings were larger and fresh, and local retailers and shippers were buying. Dressed turkeys were quoted at 12@14c, and chickens at 10@12c per lb. POULTRY—Chickens, $3.00@3.75; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, $2.75@3.25; geese, $8.00@8.50. GAME—Prairie-chickens, $3.50@3.75; partridge, $2.50; quail, $1.25@1.50; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75; small ducks, $1.00@1.50; venison saddles, 9@13c per lb.

POTATOES—Were in active demand and firm. Choice sound potatoes sell at higher prices. The peachblows were injured by frost, and do not keep well. A party from Michigan reports a very light and poor crop there, and predicts that high prices will rule before spring. The local retailers are buying fine stock to store. Peachblows are quoted 50@65c, and fancy at 70@75c. Russets and Peerless are quoted at 52@55c. Early Rose bring 55@62c.

SEEDS—Were rather quiet, the offerings being principally below prime, but the better qualities were inquired for and ruled firm under light receipts. Timothy sold at $1.60@1.70, prime at $1.65, and clover at $8.00@8.25. Flax sold at $1.35@1.45.

SALT—Was steady under a moderate inquiry. Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.35; Canada do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00; ground alum, $1.40 per sack of 280 lbs.

WOOL—The market is quiet, the election having engaged the attention of the trade. Prices are strong at the range given below: Tub-washed, 40@45c; fair to good do, 36@40c; washed fleece and medium, 33@36c; medium and unwashed, 23@26c; fine do, 21@23c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,728	9,211	528
Tuesday	1,047	6,402	196
Wednesday	4,900	11,000	1,000
Total	7,675	26,613	1,724

CATTLE—There was a good degree of activity in the cattle trade yesterday, and, notwithstanding the liberal receipts, the course of prices was in sellers' favor. The supply was composed of a better class of stock than has been seen in the yards for some days previous, and we note that the bulk of the trading was accomplished at prices ranging from $3.00 upward to $4.65. Old cows, thin heifers, and scrawny steers sold at $2.40@2.50, while a few extra beeves were taken at $5.00@5.25. Harpole & Lott obtained the latter figure for forty-two head. The market closed firm with most of the cattle sold.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
42	1,658	$5.25	45 Neb.	1,206	$3.65
30	1,583	5.15	56 Neb.	1,045	3.40
30	1,445	5.00	12 Texas	1,003	3.35
41	1,676	5.00	42 Texas	850	3.30
30	1,572	4.80	17 Texas	1,136	3.30
63	1,454	4.65	11	1,115	3.30
17	1,333	4.60	20	1,002	3.40
48	1,452	4.75	54	990	3.25
47	1,300	4.37½	18	1,064	3.12½
47	1,460	4.62½	24	1,064	3.12½
17	1,332	4.25	11	898	3.00
34	1,132	4.05	10	875	3.00
48	1,305	4.32½	53	981	3.00
56	1,244	4.25	18	1,604	3.00
16	1,319	4.15	45 Texas	806	3.00
31	1,333	4.15	49 Texas	811	3.00
23	1,305	4.15	21	856	2.85
69	1,239	3.90	9	781	2.75
16	1,095	3.75	17	909	2.75
15	1,188	3.90	20 cows	893	2.65
19	1,148	3.80	25	702	2.60
32 Neb.	886	3.65	15	685	2.50
284 Neb.	904	3.65	22	883	2.50
46 Neb.	1,182	3.65	11 calves	339	3.25

HOGS—The demand, both from shippers and packers, was active, and the market was strong at 10c advance over the opening prices of the week, common to prime bacon grades selling at $5.75@5.85, and ordinary to good packing hogs at $5.60@5.85. For fair to choice heavy lots, suited to the wants of Eastern buyers, $5.85@6.00 was paid, and a few extra were taken at $6.10@6.15. Skippers and scalawags generally sold at $4.50@5.35.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
23	311	$6.15	96	315	$5.80	52	202	$5.75
39	354	6.00	44	193	5.80	20	198	5.75
46	379	5.95	38	199	5.80	54	339	5.70
20	193	5.90	57	300	5.80	41	253	5.70
38	305	5.90	31	214	5.80	53	294	5.70
48	303	5.90	75	190	5.80	62	292	5.70
40	320	5.90	102	183	5.80	25	278	5.70
24	327	5.90	63	220	5.75	49	304	5.70
48	306	5.90	120	247	5.75	36	340	5.70
32	198	5.90	104	235	5.75	34	201	5.70
29	190	5.85	83	204	5.75	49	303	5.70
82	203	5.85	45	272	5.75	22	359	5.65
31	193	5.85	50	304	5.75	38	335	5.65
78	283	5.85	55	242	5.75	26	278	5.60
44	271	5.85	41	253	5.75	47	312	5.60
44	314	5.85	67	191	5.75	46	319	5.60
25	211	5.65	47	231	5.75	61	298	5.60
51	225	5.80	108	212	5.75	28	268	5.50
50	225	5.80						

SHEEP—Were in demand at former quotations, or at $3.00@4.50 for poor to choice.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 323; total for the week, 5,151; fresh receipts consigned through; yards bare of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,000; total for the week, 13,000; market slow; Canada lambs ⅛@¼c advance on the opening prices of the week; Western sheep unsalable; those remaining unsold will be shipped East in first hands; 15 cars sheep unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,400; total for the week, 9,800; market active; no hogs on sale yesterday to supply the demand, and only seven cars on sale this morning; prices advanced for Yorkers to $6.20@6.25; heavy hogs, $6.25@6.40, light receipts and a good demand only warranted an increase of $1.00 per cwt on last week's prices; yards bare of stock.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,250, against 3,540 at the same time last week; market a shade firmer with a slight advance on good cattle; a few rough stags sold at 6½c; a few fancy steers 10¾@10¾c, but 7½@10½c was the range for very common to strictly prime native steers; all sold.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,080, making 8,600 for two days, against 11,500 same time last week; trade dull; sales slow at about former prices, with common to prime sheep at 4@5½c; common to prime lambs, 5@6¾c; a few extra and fancy sheep sold at 5⅝@5¾c.

SWINE—Receipts, 5,420, making 6,280 for two days, against 8,150 same time last week; market firm; 6¼@6½c for live, and 7@8c for dressed.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—CATTLE—Market in the early part of the week fairly active, and prices higher, and closed dull at last week's prices; very best, $4.87½@5.25; first quality, $4.00@4.75; medium or good fair quality, 3.00@3.25; ordinary thin steers, oxen, and cows, $2.25@3.00; most sales at $3.75@4.25; receipts, 2,267; sales, 1,525.

HOGS—Moderate demand and prices a shade higher; range, $7.25@8.00; receipts, 3,656.

SHEEP—In good demand, except for common, which were very dull; range, $4.00@5.00; receipts, 1,538.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 459 head, all for sale here; total for two days, 1,232 head; supply light; market dull with a few selling; best, 5¼c; medium to good, 4@4½c; common to fair, 3@4¼c.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,235 head; total for two days, 2,835 head; Yorkers, $6.00@6.15; Philadelphias, $6.25@6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; total for two days, 2,200 head; selling, $3.50@4.40.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,123; 25c advance on Western; choice, $7.75; extra, $7.25@7.50; first quality, $6.50@7.00; second, $5.50@6.00; third, $4.50@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,858; trade slow and prices steady in lots at $1.50 $2.00, $2.50, and $2.75; extra, $3.00@3.75, or 3@5c per lb; spring lambs, 3½@5c per lb.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—HOGS—Higher, ranging $5.60@6.10.

CATTLE—Steady demand for stockers and butchers' grades; prices firm; pony steers, $3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.75; stocker's, $2.50@3.65; good to choice Texans, $3.25@3.60; common to fair, $2.25@3.12½.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—HOGS—Active and firm; fair to good light, $5.40@5.65; good heavy, $5.75; receipts, 4,322; shipments, 605.

LUMBER.

The offerings at the sale docks numbered about 21 cargoes. There was some inquiry early, and 8 or 10 sales were made, but most of the day was spent in speculating on the result of the election. Prices were unchanged. Joists and scantling were steady at $7.50@8.00, and common to fair inch at $8.50@10.00, and the better grades were quoted at $11.00@14.00. Several cargoes of undesirable stuff, being the odds and ends of the season, were offered and received little attention. Lath were quoted at $1.20@1.25, and shingles at $2.00@2.30.

Freights were steady on the basis of $1.75 for Muskegon, and $2.00 for Manistee.

At the yards a moderate outside demand was reported at unchanged prices. We quote:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@33.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	15.50
First common siding	14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	21.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00
Box boards, B	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	28.00@32.00
B stock boards	20.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	10.00@11.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 24 in	9.50@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.50
A shingles	2.30@2.60
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25s; No. 2, 23s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s; white No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s 2d; club No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 4d. Corn—No. 1, 26s; No. 2, 23s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—75s. Lard, 48s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—1:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork—74s. Lard—48s 9d.

Rest unchanged.

To the Western Associated Press.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—Latest.—COTTON—Buoyant; 6 7-16@6½c; sales, 25,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000; American, 7,500.

GRAIN—Wheat—California white, average, 10s 2d@10s 5d; do club, 10s 4@10s 8d; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 9s@9s 10d; winter do, 9s 8d@9s 10s. Flour—Western canal, 22@25s. Corn—Western mixed 25s 6d@26s for American. Oats, 3s@3s 6d for American. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s.

CLOVER SEED—American, 50@55s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 75s. Prime mess beef, 77s 6d. Lard—American, 49s. Cheese—American, 59s. Bacon—Long clear, 43s 6d; short clear, 45s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 43s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 10s 0d; refined, 18s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—28s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 9d; pale, 18s 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—27s.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—SUGAR—No. 12 Dutch standard, spot, 28@29s; do afloat, 28s 6d@29s.

REFINED PETROLEUM—18s 3d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—27s@27s 3d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy; election returns absorbing attention of both buyers and sellers; sales of 78,000 bu, including rejected spring on private terms; old and new No. 3 Milwaukee spring, mixed, at $1.17; graded No. 1 spring at $1.27; ungraded Minnesota spring at $1.32½; red Ohio winter at $1.30; amber Kansas at $1.30; rumored sale of No. 2 Chicago new spring at $1.25; 8,000 bu No. 1 Chicago spring, so-called, at $1.28½; 8,000 bu new No. 1 Minnesota spring on private terms; quoted nominally at $1.32; 8,000 bu No. 3 Milwaukee spring on private terms; and 2,000 bu old No. 2 Duluth spring at $1.17. Rye quiet. Corn firm, with a fair demand for both home use and export; sales 9,300 bu at 58@58¾c for steamer mixed; 60c for Kansas mixed; 58¾@59½c for sail mixed; 54@60c for ungraded mixed; 58½c for low mixed; 59½c for No. 1 graded; 60c for prime Chicago mixed; 54@55½c for Western mixed new on track. Oats firm and fairly active; sales of 45,000 bu at 30@48c for range of Western and State mixed; 35@51c for white do; 30@31½c for rejected; 34½c for No. 3 mixed; 36@36½c for No. 3 white; 36@36½c for No. 2 mixed; 40½@41c for No. 2 white; 28¼@39c for Western; 35@42c for Western white; the market closed steady and firmer, with a fair demand.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Movement moderate, with rates unchanged; engagements to London by steam 5,000 bu grain at 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, but holders firmer; sales of 150 brls new mess on spot at $17.25; also 750 brls for February at $16.15@16.17½; at the second call for November, $17.25 was asked for old; for the remainder of the year, $15.85 bid and $16.25 asked; for January, 1877, $15.85 bid and $16.20 asked; and for February, 1877, $16.15 bid and $16.20 asked. Cut meats in limited demand, and without change in price; middles lightly dealt in; quoted at 8⅛@8⅜c for long clear. Lard opened excited and firmer, but closed heavy and lower, with transactions to a fair extent; sales of 550 tcs prime steam on spot at $10.20@10.32½; also 2,000 tcs for November at $10.05@10.12½, closing at $10.05 asked; 2,000 tcs, sellers' option for the remainder of the year, at $9.95@10.00, closing offered at $9.95; 1,000 tcs for December at $10.00, closing held at $9.95; 2,750 tcs for January at $10.00@10.07½, closing at $9.97½ asked; and 500 tcs for February at $10.10, closing at $10.05. At the second call, for November, $10.00 bid and $10.10 asked; for the remainder of the year, $9.90 bid and $9.95 asked; for December, $9.90 bid and $9.95 asked; for January, 1877, $9.95 bid and $9.97½ asked; and for February, 1877, $10.02½ bid and $10.07½ asked.

SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged; at 9⅜@9⅝c for fair to good refining; 9¾c for prime; and 9⅞@10⅛c for centrifugal.

TALLOW—Dull and unchanged; sales of 40,000 lbs at 8⅜@8½c, the latter prime.

WHISKY—Lower; sales of 175 brls at $1.10½@1.11 per gallon; closing dull and nominal at $1.10½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—COTTON—Firm; 12@12 3-16c; futures firm; November, 12@12 3-16c; December, 12 3-16@12 7-12c; January, 12¼@12 13-32c; February, 12 19-32c; March, 12 13-16c; April, 12 31-32@13c; May, 13 3-16c; June, 13 11-32@13 11-32c; July, 13 7-16@13 15-32c; August, 13 17-32@13 9-16c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; heavy; receipts, 25,000 brls; No. 2, $3.40@4.00; super State and Western, $4.60@4.85; common to good extra, $5.20@5.40; good to choice, $5.45@5.55; white wheat, extra, $5.60@6.00; extra Ohio, $5.30@7.00; St. Louis, $5.30@8.25; Minnesota patent-process, $7.50@9.50. Rye flour unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $2.90@3.10.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy; receipts, 171,000 bu; choice ungraded Minnesota, $1.32½; amber Kansas, $1.30; No. 3 Milwaukee, new and old mixed, $1.17; No. 1 spring, New York new, $1.27; winter red Ohio, $1.30. Rye firmer; Canada in bond, 87@88c. Barley dull and unchanged; malt quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; fairly active; receipts, 113,000 bu; mixed graded, 58¼@59c; Western mixed, track, new, 54@55½c; low mixed graded, 58½c; No. 1 do, 59½c; mixed steam, 58@58¼c. Oats steady with fair demand; receipts, 26,000 bu; mixed Western State, 28½@48c; do white, 35@50c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio cargoes, 16¼@19¼c gold; jobbing, 16½@20¼c gold. Sugar—Fair to good refining, 9⅜@9⅝c; prime, 9¾c; refined in good demand; firm; 11@11½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 11¾c; refined, 28c; cases, 30c; naphtha, 14c.

TALLOW—Unchanged.

STRAINED RESIN—Quiet; $2.00@2.10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet; 39@39½c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 26@28c.

LEATHER—Quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 21@27c; California do, 21@26c; common do, 20@27c.

WOOL—Firm; domestic fleece, 30@55c; pulled, 28@38c; unwashed, 12@28c; Texas, 13@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; new mess, $17.25. Beef quiet. Long clear middles, 8⅛@8⅜c. Lard opened excited and firmer; closed heavy and lower; prime steam, $10.20@10.32½. December,

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 15@30c.

CHEESE—6@12½c.

WHISKY—$1.10½@1 11.

METALS—New sheathing, 31c; ingot lake, 20@20½c; Scotch pig-iron, 26@28½c; American, 18@22c; Russia sheeting, 11½@11¾c; nails unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 25½@28c; crude, 15¼@16c.

SEEDS—Clover dull; 11@13½c; timothy, $1.80@2.00.

FLOUR—Dull; extra, $4.00@4.25; Minnesota family, $6.00@6.62½; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $5.87½@6.25; high grades, $7.50@9.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red Western, $1.28; amber, $1.34@1.35; white, $1.31@1.40. Corn steady request; yellow, 58@57c; mixed, 55½@56c; new 40@46c; sail, 56½c. Oats—Demand active; white, 34@40c; mixed, 30@33c. Barley dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $16.50@17.00. Lard, $10.00@10.50.

WHISKY—Western, $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,500 bu; corn, 31,000 bu.

BUTTER—Dull; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 32@33c; do firsts, 28@30c; Western, extras, 25@27c; do firsts, 21@22c.

CHEESE AND EGGS—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 Western red, $1.27; No. 3 do, $1.21; Pennsylvania red, $1.28@1.33. Corn—Western mixed firm, 56½c. Oats steady; white Western, 35@38c; mixed do, 30@34c. Rye quiet and steady at 65@70c.

CLOVER-SEED—12@14c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined held at 20c; crude, 11½@11¾c.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 87,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—COTTON—Higher; middling, 11½c; sales for two days, 2,550 bales.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 fall, $1.19@1.19½ cash; No. 3 do, $1.10@1.10½ cash; No. 4 do, $1.04 cash. Corn better; No. 2 mixed, 40½@40¾c cash; 39¾c the year. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 30½c bid cash; 30¼c bid November. Rye dull; 57½c bid; 58c the year. Barley—Nothing doing.

WHISKY—Nominal; $1.08.

EGGS—Higher; 21c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $16.75. Lard quiet; 9¾c. Dry salt meats unchanged; loose new, 6⅛c, 8¼c, 8⅜c. Bacon quiet; 7¼c; 9½@9¾c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; a shade higher; closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.16½; No. 2 do, $1.10½; December, $1.12¼; January, $1.13⅜; No. 3 $1.02½. Corn quiet; No. 2, 46c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 31c. Rye higher, scarce, 62@63½c. Barley active; lower; No. 2 spring, 78@77c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c; wheat to Oswego, 9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 6,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 400,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 8.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.30; No. 3 do, $1.25; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.27½; extra white, $1.30; amber Michigan, spot and November, $1.20; No. 2 red winter, $1.17; December, $1.19½; No. 3 do, $1.09½; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.25. Corn steady; high-mixed, 55c; No. 2, 48c; new, 47½c; damaged, 46c; new, 33c; rejected, 47½c; new, 42c. Oats steady.

CLOVER SEED—Firm at $8.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,300 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—FLOUR—Firm; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin, 7¾@9¾c.

GRAIN—Corn more steady; fair demand. Oats dull and nominal; rejected, 34@36c.

WOOL—Demand good; full prices obtained; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 40@48c; medium and X, 45@48c; XX and above Wisconsin and Michigan firm at 38@40c; X and medium combing and delaine firm; good lines superfine pulled are scarce and in demand at 35@45c for superfine and X choice. Superfine, 40@48c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 8.—COTTON—Firm and higher; middlings, 11½c.

FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Corn quiet and firm. Oats firm; good mixed, 29@33c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 70c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $16.50. Lard in good demand; new prime steam, 9¾c. Bacon scarce and firm; 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats—short ribs, 8¼c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Package trade light in all departments, and jobbing branches continued quiet. Cotton goods continue sluggish but steady in price. Prints were quiet. Dress ginghams were in fair demand, but staple makes were quiet. Woolen goods were in light demand. Foreign goods were dull.

COTTON.

MOBILE, Nov. 8.—COTTON—Buoyant; middling, 11½c; net, 3,144 bales; sales, 4,000; exports coastwise, 1,375.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—COTTON—Buoyant; middling, 11½c; net, 5,388 bales; gross, 5,676; sales, 2,000; exports to Great Britain, 2,168; coastwise, 1,408; to the Continent, 3,000; Channel, 2,030.

GALVESTON, Nov. 8.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11½c; net, 4,833 bales; gross, 4,839; sales, 1,676; exports to Great Britain, 3,139; coastwise, 1,100.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—COTTON—Firmer; middling, 11⅝c; net, 3,859 bales; sales, 3,500.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; standard white, 110 test, 23c.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude dull and unsettled; $3.12½ at Parker's; refined dull; 20c Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 8.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 35c.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries; prop Ohio, Bay City, lumber; prop New Era, Muskegon, sundries; schr Granger, Michel's Pier, wood; schr Ketcham, Masonville, railroad ties; schr Crawford, Cheboygan, lumber; schr Selkirk, Cleveland, coal; schr Eden City, Pidgeon City, bark; schr Libbie Nau, Green Bay, lumber; schr Christiana, Kenosha, gravel; schr J. Catchpole, Horn's Pier, railroad ties; schr Carrier, Muskegon, lumber; schr W. A. Smith, Pentwater, potatoes; schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, lumber; schr N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber; schr Jamaica, Oswego, salt; schr M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. M. Forrest, Muskegon, lumber; schr G. L. Seaver, Muskegon, lumber; schr M. Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber; schr E. A. Mayes, Saginaw, lumber; schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. L. Johnson, Bay City, lumber; schr C. N. Ryan, Bay City, lumber; schr Elvina, Fair Haven, coal; schr Mary Amanda, Muskegon, lumber; schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber; schr Wolverine, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. F. Allen, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr J. C. Harrison, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn; prop Commodore, Buffalo, 54,389 bu corn, 1,650 brls flour; stmr Alpena, Milwaukee, sundries; schr D. R. Martin, Sheboygan, 100 bu corn, 600 bu oats, 50 brls flour, 60 brls pork, and sundries; schr R. Mott, Oconto, 5,200 bu oats, 100 brls pork, 80 brls beef, and sundries; schr A. M. Beers, Bay de Noque, 1,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats, 50 brls flour, 20 brls beef, 20 brls pork, and sundries; schr Duncan City, Duncan City, 800 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 200 brls flour, 125 brls pork, 100 brls beef, and 1,000 cabbages; schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 34,000 bu wheat; prop Champlain, Ogdensburg, 12,000 bu corn, 16 bu oats, 50 brls flour; prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 47,000 bu wheat, 700 brls flour, 30 pkgs butter; schr S. J. Luff, Lord River, 90 brls beef, and sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 5 brls pork, and sundries; prop J. Prugeon, Jr., Port Huron, 15,123 bu wheat, 32,112 bu corn, 1,687 brls flour, 100 brls pork, and sundries.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—The market was quiet at 3¼@3½c for corn to Buffalo. The props Philadelphia and China take corn to Erie, and the prop Arabia and schr Harrison (on private terms) corn to Buffalo. Capacity, 155,000 bu corn.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—Grain freights continue dull, with no change in rates. Wheat to Oswego, 5½c; to Ogdensburg, 6c; to Buffalo, 2½c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—The week opened auspiciously, coal freights to Milwaukee and Chicago being quoted at 60c per ton, an advance of 10c. An increase was also reported at Erie, Ashtabula, and Cleveland. The following engagements were made by Capt. George W. Bone: Schrs Barnes and Mears, coal to Chicago, 60c. By Capt. Thomas Collins: Schr F. C. Leighton, cement to Cleveland, 5c per brl. The schr Camden takes coal to Chicago on p. t., and the schr D. S. Austin, coal to Milwaukee, at 60c. The prop Raleigh and tow go to Cleveland for coal to Chicago.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—The rates for Upper-Lake ports are firm at 75c for coal to Chicago, but the season is so far advanced that vessels do not feel inclined to accept these figures, and are demanding more. Sail vessels that prefer to winter in Chicago or Milwaukee are willing to go if they get quick dispatch. Those who design to return are not so anxious to get cargoes, preferring to lay up unless a good freight is guaranteed down, sufficient to cover all probable risks.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—The result of the election was uppermost in the minds of the vessel men at this port, and much anxiety prevailed as to which candidate for President was elected.... But very few vessels arrived yesterday, and business was almost at a standstill.... A large number of vessels are at this port wind-bound, and will leave for their destination as soon as the weather gets more favorable.... Deputy-County-Collector Farrow will sell the schr Groton this forenoon, because she owes taxes to the amount of $310. The sale will take place on the North Branch, foot of North Carpenter street.... The tug Tarrant has been laid up. During the winter she will be rebuilt.... The schr Mary Nan has gone into one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company to have a leak stopped.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 8.—DOWN—Props R. Holland, Inter-Ocean and consort; schrs Queen City, Nett Woodard, Express, Nellie Wilder.

UP—Prop J. Bertschy.

WIND—Northwest, fresh; weather cloudy, with sleet and rain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE.—Capt. Robert Anderson has returned to Buffalo from Buckhorn, and confirms the report that the scow-schr Rush will prove a total loss. She has been stripped.... The schrs Algerine, J. F. Card, Hippogriff, William Young, and scows Watchful and Active are added to the list of vessels laid up at Cleveland.... The barge Onondaga, bound from Oswego for Montreal, coal laden, broke away from the the tug Jardine on Thursday evening, and drifted ashore on Pillar Point. The crew were safely taken off. The barge will be considerably injured by the accident.... After many days of the united efforts of the tugs Castle, Sweepstakes, Minnie Howard, and a dredge, the schr Boscobel has been got off from Rondeau. Her rescue was effected Thursday night, but, owing to the storm, her anchors could not be obtained.... The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "Mr. M. Engelman has been quietly buying up the interests of the insurance companies in the prop Ironsides, which foundered off Grand Haven several years ago, and says he will make an effort to bring her to the surface as soon as wreckers become more reasonable in their charges. Mr. E. feels confident that the steamer can be rescued, and is of opinion that her hull will be found in nearly as good condition as the day she went down".... A Detroit paper reports: "Vessels bound up are now availing themselves of the recent ruling of the Treasury Department in regard to the tonnage-tax. The schr George B. Sloan cleared from Oswego for Chicago, light, and took on a cargo of barley at a Canadian port en route, without having to pay the tonnage-tax. Mariners should make a note of this."

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Western Seamen's Friend Society was held at Cleveland Saturday. Over 500 persons are connected with the various institutions of this society, whose field of work extends from Pittsburg to St. Paul. For the past two years over $50,000 has been received and distributed for the providing of homes for friendless and schools for needy and deserving children of mariners. The Hon. Felix R Brunot, of Pittsburg, is President, and E. C. Pope, of Cleveland, Secretary of the Society.

DESERVES COMMENDATION.—The Captain of the United States cutter Commodore Perry did a good and worthy act in searching for, picking up, and towing to Buffalo the lumber-laden barge Rhoda Stewart, which broke loose from the tow of the stmr Allegheny during the storm of Thursday night last between Erie and Long Point. The barge lost her canvas, was disabled, and entirely at the mercy of the waves. The Allegheny got under Long Point, and, sighting the Perry the next morning, the Captain was asked to telegraph for a tug. Learning that there was a crew on the barge, and of her condition, the Captain promptly replied that the Perry would look after and take care of the barge, which was found and brought into port as above stated.—*Buffalo Express.*

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 8.—Arrived, props Cormorant, Nohant, H. B. Tuttle; schrs Charles Wall, George H. Ely, Clearol, props V. Swan, Chamberlain; schrs A. C. Maxwell, John Martin. Passed down yesterday, St. Paul.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 8.—Arrived, stmrs Japan, R. Prindiville. Departed for Chicago and above, props Wissahickon, Arizona; schrs Schuylkill, C. H. Weeks.

Culmbach.

London Society.

Culmbach next arrests our passing attention, once the capital of a twin principality to Bayreuth, now small and of no reputation. But no, we beg pardon, it is famous for its beer. The fact is set down in the guide book, and we were a little curious as to how the thirsty Germans with whom the carriages were overflowed would solve the difficulty that presented itself here; for the train was only to stop, and not wait, at Culmbach. Would beer worship or fear of losing their seats prevail? The instant we halted a hundred heads were protruded from the windows, and a hundred tongues vociferated, "Bier! Bier!" in half-imperious, half-beseeching tones, from which none would have guessed that these distressed wayfarers had regularly partaken of that beverage at every intermediate station. The cries not being answered at once, the clamor waxed fiercer and angrier. We were threatened with a beer tumult, when, fortunately, a frightened attendant or two rushed on the platform with some tankards of the desired Culmbach specialty to satisfy the loudest and most importunate demands.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:00 a. m.
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*LaCrosse Express	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*Marquette Express	* 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	‡ 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	† 8:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:50 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street. Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Elgin Passenger	8:45 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Byron Passenger	10:50 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Elgin Passenger	4:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Turner Park Passenger	6:40 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Freight	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	† 3:00 p. m.	‡ 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 5:05 p. m.

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:52 a. m.	* 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	§ 6:10 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 9:55 p. m.	§ 4:40 a. m.

§Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a. m.
Saturday Boat don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, tri-weekly 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, tri-weekly 11 p. m.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Friday 7 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday 9 a. m.

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and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

FROEBEL SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, 10 Bishop-Court. Second term will begin Monday, Nov. 13, 1876. MISS SARA EDDY, Principal and Kindergartener.

FINANCIAL.

$100 Invested Has Paid a Profit of $1.700

during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

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Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grange, Batelière, Paris, is sole agent for this paper in France.

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USED WITH SUCCESS FOR

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NOTICE.—Guard against counterfeits by seeing that each bottle has the double authentic signature of the manufacturers. Sold at wholesale at No. 2, Rue de Latran, Paris; to be obtained in Chicago from E. BRIAND, and all good druggists.

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WINTER RESORTS.

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NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOPE.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

a Republican was followed by a general outbreak of blacks, who were superior in numbers to the whites, and who opened a general fire with pistols and rifles upon the whites, taking complete possession of the street for a time. The whites soon rallied and sharp firing occurred. Intense excitement reigned throughout the city for some hours. The companies of United States troops in the city double-quicked to the scene, and dispersed the crowd, and now have charge of the streets. Casualties, one negro mortally, and eight others seriously wounded. One white, a son of George Walter, a prominent cotton merchant, killed, and about a dozen whites wounded.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—The *News and Courier's* latest estimate gives the State to Hampton and Tilden by about 3,000 majority. This allows 6,000 Republican majority in Charleston County. The Democrats have carried the State unless the Republican majority in Charleston County approximates 10,000.

SURE.

CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—10 p. m.—The Republicans elect five Congressmen—Williams, in the First District, 5,500; Caswell, in the Second, 740; Hazelton, in the Third, 2,500; Humphrey, in the Seventh, 6,000; Pound, in the Eighth, by a small majority. The Democrats elect Lynde, in the Fourth, 5,100; Bragg, in the Fifth, 5,000; Bouck, in the Sixth, 1,700. The State is Republican sure by probably 3,000.

SURELY REPUBLICAN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—Complete and partial returns from forty-one counties show a net Republican gain of 4,200 over last year. This cannot be overcome by the counties to be heard from. The Republican majority in the State will be fully 3,000.

THE TERRITORIES.

MONTANA AND UTAH.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Nov. 8.—Maginnis, Democratic, is elected Delegate from Montana. In Utah, Cannon, Mormon, is elected Delegate over Baskin, Liberal, by probably 20,000 majority.

WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. Ter., Nov. 8.—Latest returns give Corlett, Republican Delegate, 1,000 majority.

DAKOTA.

YANKTON, D. T., Nov. 8.—The election returns come in slowly, but indicate larger Republican majorities than ever given before. Yankton County gives a total vote of 1,407, giving Kidder, Republican, for Delegate, over Spink, Democrat, a majority of 107. All the county Republican ticket is elected except one. Outside counties give Kidder a large majority, probably reaching 3,000.

SPECULATION.

IN NEW YORK.

CLAIMED FOR HAYES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—In its leading editorial this morning the *Times* says the sober sense of the people has triumphed after all. Twenty one States have been carried by the Republicans, and their 185 electoral votes will make R. B. Hayes the next President of the United States. The victory is one of the greatest moment to the country and will be the occasion of very sincere thankfulness among the majority of the intelligent and law-abiding portion of the American people.

CONGRESS.

The *Times'* table of Congressmen gives the Republicans a majority of two in the House.

In New York the Democrats gained two Representatives through the split in the Niagara District, and the money candidacy of Quinn in Albany County. The Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, is re-elected by a small majority.

The State Assembly will consist of seventy-two Republicans and fifty-six Democrats.

NEVADA.

A special from Virginia City, Nev., says Nevada has gone Republican by 1,000 majority. Erren, Republican, is elected Congressman. Leonard, Republican, is elected Supreme Judge. The Legislature is Republican. The entire Republican ticket in every county in the State is elected.

A DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The *World* furnishes the following estimate of the Electoral vote:

FOR TILDEN.

Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	11
Indiana	15
Kentucky	12
Maryland	8
Mississippi	8
Missouri	15
New Jersey	9
New York	35
North Carolina	10
Tennessee	12
Texas	8
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
Total	188

FOR HAYES.

Colorado	3
Illinois	21
Iowa	11
Kansas	5
Maine	7
Massachusetts	13
Minnesota	5
Nebraska	3
New Hampshire	5
Ohio	22
Pennsylvania	29
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	5
Total	133
Doubtful	48

The *Tribune* believes that everything hinges on Florida, and that the Republicans have carried that State, and that the College stands—Hayes, 185; Tilden, 184.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Republicans have probably carried North Carolina.

The *Times* declares Hayes elected, giving him 185 votes.

The *Herald* considers that Florida will decide the election, and considers it a doubtful State.

LOCAL.

THE CITY.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Ward	District	FOR PRESIDENT. Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	Cooper, Greenback	FOR GOVERNOR. Cullom, Rep.	Steward, Dem.
I	1	485	372	......	503	350
	2	395	311	6	415	292
	3	454	330	1	457	319
	4	246	456	2	244	448
Total		1,580	1,469	9	1,619	1,409
II	1	607	413	2	618	401
	2	357	316	1	358	313
	3	169	349	......	175	323
	4	509	371	4	531	327
Total		1,632	1,449	7	1,682	1,364
III	1	299	258	1	310	248
	2	350	335	2	370	311
	3	510	283	5	527	265
	4	618	333	2	667	286
Total		1,777	1,209	10	1,874	1,110
IV	1	515	359	8	528	352
	2	441	354	5	462	340
	3	841	359	12	880	327
	4	719	398	11	738	371
Total		2,516	1,470	36	2,608	1,390
V	1	174	530	9	174	525
	2	309	457	0	310	458
	3	172	645	4	174	646
	4	136	481	9	136	490
	5	189	438	6	189	444
	6	88	601	5	88	601
Total		1,068	3,152	33	1,071	3,164
VI	1	81	336	4	87	330
	2	303	501	1	303	505
	3	298	625	3	301	627
	4	270	608	5	273	510
	5	97	199	......	97	199
	6	83	32	......	93	20
Total		1,132	2,201	9	1,134	2,191
VII	1	152	295	......	170	277
	2	55	327	......	55	325
	3	171	341	1	191	340
	4	87	278	1	89	274
	5	225	596	2	237	589
	6	97	402	2	99	399
	7	238	325	......	240	330
	8	195	401	1	197	407
Total		1,200	2,965	7	1,278	2,835
VIII	1	78	258	1	82	254
	2	176	382	3	177	381
	3	228	384	4	233	378
	4	128	489	3	129	485
	5	167	357	4	179	348
	6	57	390	1	54	384
	7	46	247	......	46	217
	8	209	625	......	213	610
	9	183	198	1	191	191
	10	279	230	4	201	238
Total		1,549	3,520	21	1,595	3,466
IX	1	285	435	4	291	432
	2	317	328	2	325	315
	3	376	232	4	371	213
	4	548	316	5	571	292
Total		1,526	1,311	15	1,558	1,252
X	1	275	337	10	282	341
	2	194	368	2	171	363
	3	170	454	1	180	436
	4	329	302	2	342	289
Total		938	1,461	15	975	1,429
XI	1	411	430	0	418	423
	2	303	346	8	1,033	308
	3	663	221	2	681	192
	4	103	157	1	104	153
Total		2,170	1,154	11	2,236	1,076
XII	1	833	269	4	808	249
	2	810	272	2	843	211
	3	765	376	3	770	365
	4	345	108	7	347	103
	5	216	141	2	218	142
Total		3,029	1,161	18	3,086	1,100
XIII	1	329	175	......	351	150
	2	490	385	5	497	379
	3	490	277	......	496	278
	4	271	480	......	284	467
Total		1,580	1,317	5	1,628	1,274
XIV	1	243	369	......	249	300
	2	363	333	2	380	310
	3	257	398	1	255	405
	4	307	342	......	307	340
	5	354	305	......	355	302
	6	91	311	9	93	309
	7	187	235	6	187	241
Total		1,802	2,290	18	1,832	2,267
XV	1	161	246	......	167	241
	2	376	450	2	398	426
	3	370	584	......	380	574
	4	346	583	8	370	556
Total		1,253	1,863	5	1,315	1,797
XVI	1	311	537	1	328	515
	2	254	511	......	279	480
	3	313	514	1	356	472
	4	174	202	1	196	180
Total		1,052	1,704	3	1,159	1,647
XVII	1	246	449	2	257	426
	2	301	409	......	310	398
	3	422	560	1	430	562
	4	83	440	......	84	439
Total		1,058	1,858	3	1,081	1,825
XVIII	1	166	248	1	202	239
	2	163	158	2	168	151
	3	170	250	......	187	220
	4	130	241	......	142	228
	5	491	504	......	537	451
	6	258	309	......	281	284
	7	127	91	1	129	44
	8	207	230	1	220	216
Total		1,712	2,031	5	1,923	1,842
Total city		28,574	33,645	220	29,674	32,538
Barrington		235	19	......	236	20
Bloom		149	68	......	149	61
Bremen		161	52	......	161	52
Calumet	1	149	68	......	139	67
	2	104	102	......	108	100
Cicero	1	49	63	......	......	......
	2	25	100	......	......	......
	3	360	79	......	360	71
Elk Grove		159	24	1	158	25
Evanston	1	592	156	......	602	143
	2	127	84	......	131	81
	3	57	59	......	56	60
Hanover		175	36	......	174	39
Hyde Park	1	248	166	......	......	......
	2	329	144	......	......	......
	3	204	103	......	......	......
	4	82	71	......	......	......
	5	129	25	......	......	......
	6	51	68	......	......	......
	7	30	73	......	......	......
	8	88	19	0	......	......
	9	31	18	......	......	......
Jefferson	1	225	108	......	225	104
	2	38	49	......	38	49
	3	104	47	8	106	48
Lake	1	230	610	......	202	605
	2	227	375	1	226	377
	3	404	197	2	404	197
	4	37	62	......	37	62
Lake View	1	210	185	3	222	125
	2	89	61	2	91	61
	3	104	80	......	106	86
Lemont		137	367	4	140	360
Leyden		149	25	......	149	34
Lyons	1	66	118	......	66	118
	2	127	42	......	131	38
Maine		251	116	......	254	112
New Trier		199	192	......	205	180
Niles		148	207	......	150	205
Northfield		191	73	......	191	73
Norwood Park		108	189	5	108	194
Orland		166	15	......	166	15
Palatine		250	68	3	232	69
Palos		76	95	......	78	92
Proviso		284	107	4	288	103
Rich		140	70	......	149	61
Riverside		53	28	......	63	19
Schaumberg		85	56	......	85	56
Thornton		286	125	......	286	126
Wheeling		248	103	......	248	99
Worth		183	177	......	186	175
Total towns		8,319	5,401	28	70,26	4,562
Total county		36,893	39,046	257	36,700	37,100

RECAPITULATION.

Tilden's majority in the city	5,071
Hayes' majority in the towns	2,918
Tilden's majority in the county	2,151
Steward's majority in the city	2,864
Cullom's majority in the towns	2,464
Steward's majority in the county	400

The contest between Cullom and Steward is very close in the county, the latter falling greatly behind Tilden. As it now stands, Steward has just 400 majority, but the eleven districts which have not reported their vote for Governor will easily wipe out this 400. The districts named gave Hayes 411 majority, and if they did only as well for Cullom he would carry the county. As a matter of fact, however, Steward has steadily run behind all along, and will do the same in the remaining districts. So that Cullom may easily get 100 or so majority in Cook County.

CONGRESSIONAL.

DECISIVE RETURNS.

The following tables give the returns of the vote in the three Congressional Districts:

FOR CONGRESSMAN—FIRST DISTRICT.

Ward	District	Aldrich, Republican	Hoxie, Democrat	Bonen, Greenback
I	1	495	349	3
	2	433	261	1
	3	494	284	......
	4	252	440	2
Total		1,674	1,334	7
II	1	636	370	2
	2	380	305	1
	3	175	319	......
	4	553	294	4
Total		1,724	1,288	7
III	1	330	223	2
	2	408	280	1
	3	537	258	6
	4	692	256	......
Total		1,967	1,012	8
IV	1	553	305	7
	2	465	319	5
	3	896	296	15
	4	755	367	......
Total		2,669	1,287	22
V	1	186	500	10
	2	317	452	8
	3	165	638	3
	4	150	431	15
	5	205	420	6
	6	95	600	......
Total		1,118	3,041	42
VI	1	98	316	......
	2	325	468	......
	3	309	608	3
	4	326	457	......
	5	97	199	......
	6	100	8	......
Total		1,255	2,056	3
Total Wards		10,407	10,018	89
Bloom		148	95	1
Bremen		161	52	......
Calumet	1	144	69	......
	2	102	105	......
Total, Calumet		246	168	......
Hyde Park	1	254	150	......
	2	356	116	......
	3	102	116	......
	4	86	67	......
	5	129	105	......
	6	56	62	......
	7	31	70	......
	8	75	27	......
	9	28	21	......
Total Hyde Park		1,207	734	......
Lake	1	190	630	......
	2	202	392	......
	3	420	180	......
	4	37	62	......
Total Lake		849	1,264	......
Lemont		160	366	......
Lyons	1	65	117	......
	2	135	34	......
Total Lyons		200	151	......
Orland		166	15	......
Palos		76	95	......
Rich		139	71	......
Riverside		64	18	......
Thornton		281	118	......
Worth		180	76	......
Total Towns		3,877	3,222	......
DuPage County—				
Addison		......	......	......
Bloomingdale		......	......	......
Total Downer's Grove		400	141	12
Lisle		238	67	60
Milton		324	41	120
Naperville		320	169	73
Wayne		82	81	24
Winfield		308	145	......
York		243	75	3
Total DuPage County		1,265	405	292
Total First District		15,549	13,645	381

FOR CONGRESSMAN—SECOND DISTRICT.

Ward	District	Davis, Republican	Harrison, Democrat	Norton, Greenback
VII	1	156	288	......
	2	55	327	......
	3	191	339	1
	4	84	264	1
	5	248	573	1
	6	102	389	3
	7	240	317	9
	8	192	403	......
Total		1,268	2,900	15
VIII	1	82	254	2
	2	178	378	2
	3	245	359	2
	4	129	485	3
	5	174	350	3
	6	58	326	1
	7	49	241	......
	8	246	587	......
	9	186	192	2
	10	312	212	4
Total		1,659	3,384	18
IX	1	298	407	......
	2	314	318	......
	3	391	215	4
	4	353	298	6
Total		1,366	1,238	10
X	1	287	335	10
	2	167	363	2
	3	191	421	1
	4	330	291	2
Total		975	1,410	15
XI	1	416	424	......
	2	962	340	......
	3	660	200	......
	4	99	154	......
Total		2,167	1,118	......
XII	1	875	274	8
	2	805	242	6
	3	789	359	......
	4	348	97	7
	5	218	139	1
Total		3,026	1,111	22
XIII	1	346	155	1
	2	406	373	7
	3	407	278	8
	4	317	431	1
Total		1,656	1,237	17
XIV	1	247	360	1
	2	364	330	2
	3	262	391	1
	4	290	337	......
	5	349	308	......
	6	90	313	9
	7	188	228	11
Total		1,790	2,287	15
Total District		14,107	14,685	112

FOR CONGRESSMAN—THIRD DISTRICT.

Ward	District	Brentano, Republican	Le Moyne, Democrat
XV	1	153	252
	2	383	441
	3	385	509
	4	342	584
Total		1,263	1,846
XVI	1	329	520
	2	302	456
	3	368	461
	4	180	200
Total		1,179	1,637
XVII	1	259	437
	2	314	391
	3	420	571
	4	118	405
Total		1,111	1,804
XVIII	1	164	239
	2	150	166
	3	176	242
	4	122	240
	5	438	491
	6	341	313
	7	115	111
	8	198	239
Total		1,764	2,041
Total wards		5,317	7,328
Barrington		233	19
Cicero		372	172
Elk Grove		158	26
Evanston	1	577	169
	2	128	84
	3	50	66
Total Evanston		755	319
Hanover		174	39
Jefferson	1	215	114
	2	33	53
	3	104	49
Total Jefferson		352	216
Lake View	1	154	192
	2	81	65
	3	90	102
Total Lake View		325	359
Leyden		144	34
Maine		242	122
New Trier		208	186
Niles		83	270
Northfield		196	68
Norwood Park		93	200
Palatine		235	79
Proviso		285	109
Schaumburg		82	59
Wheeling		246	106
Total county towns		4,183	2,392
Lake County			
Antioch		......	......
Avon		......	......
Benton		......	......
Cuba		102	55
Deerfield		......	......
Ela		......	......
Fremont		......	......
Grant		......	......
Libertyville		......	......
Newport		......	......
Shields		128	104
Vernon		......	......
Warren		......	......
Wauconda		......	......
Waukegan		500	433
Majority Lake County		780	
Total Third District		10,289	9,720

COUNTY TICKET.

WARDS.	FOR SHERIFF. Clough, Rep.	Kern, Dem.	FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY. Mills, Rep.	Jamieson, Dem.	FOR CORONER. Dietzsch, Rep.	Quirk, Dem.
I	1,558	1,500	1,771	1,254	1,663	1,364
II	1,548	1,460	1,740	1,153	1,796	1,473
III	1,811	1,165	1,948	1,027	1,920	1,049
IV	2,541	1,450	2,718	1,286	......	......
V	1,116	3,209	1,161	3,085	1,229	2,964
VI	903	2,371	1,184	2,139	1,228	2,062
VII	1,029	3,146	1,363	2,843	1,471	2,712
VIII	1,534	3,576	1,794	3,282	1,713	3,304
IX	1,457	1,344	1,669	1,167	1,626	1,195
X	915	1,476	1,084	1,319	1,044	1,362
XI	2,155	1,148	2,365	891	2,261	1,053
XII	3,013	1,137	3,266	893	3,124	1,026
XIII	1,646	1,271	1,699	1,197	1,616	1,261
XIV	1,552	2,534	1,924	2,174	2,094	1,976
XV	*1,103	2,000	1,343	1,713	1,733	1,378
XVI	895	1,906	1,275	1,523	1,634	1,168
XVII	1,022	1,894	1,126	1,788	1,190	1,728
XVIII	1,691	2,045	2,003	1,681	2,144	1,527
Total city	27,492	34,632	31,433	30,495	29,486	28,602
Towns.						
Barrington	237	19	237	20	237	20
Bloom	141	97	146	91	155	83
Bremen	131	82	162	51	162	51
Calumet	247	168	251	161	247	164
Cicero	*353	85	365	63	......	......
Elk Grove	159	25	159	25	159	21
Evanston	791	284	800	274	786	259
Hanover	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hyde Park	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jefferson	352	211	380	190	391	274
Lake	*889	1,058	909	1,310	504	1,022
Lake View	391	295	451	250	494	196
Lemont	145	355	......	......	......	......
Leyden	60	116	151	27	54	24
Lyons	182	170	204	149	186	167
Maine	......	......	......	......	......	......
New Trier	191	172	240	153	306	77
Niles	74	280	150	205	......	......
Northfield	......	......	192	72	192	72
Norwood Pk	97	201	111	191	......	......
Orland	160	21	166	15	166	16
Palatine	211	103	259	62	270	42
Palos	76	95	......	......	......	......
Proviso	283	112	295	100	291	104
Rich	......	......	......	......	......	......
Riverside	59	23	63	19	64	18
Schaumberg	85	56	85	56	85	56
Thornton	254	154	300	112	299	113
Wheeling	222	129	249	102	264	87
Worth	184	181	191	175	189	175
Total towns	5,954	4,495	6,518	3,881	5,501	3,041
Total county	33,446	39,127	37,951	34,376	34,987	31,643

*Incomplete.

LEGISLATIVE.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Wards.	Easton, R.	Thompson, R.	Wentworth, D.	Brown, D.
1	2,482½	2,275	2,314½	1,977½
9	1,786	2,769	2,339	1,784
10	1,677½	1,121½	2,594½	1,816
	5,946	6,265½	7,248	5,577½

SECOND DISTRICT.

	SENATOR. Bash, R.	Adams, D.	Nelson, Ind.	REPRESENTATIVES. Hopkins, R.	Thomas, R.	Smith, D.	Flavin, Ind.
2	1,275	1,426	330	1,600½	2,050	2,740½	657
*3	740	784	500	1,647	1,414½	2,255½	366
*4	1,532	681	370	2,636½	2,460	30,20½	197
Hyde P'k	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*Lake	451	1,048	27	826	529	1,511	238
	3,998	3,939	1,227	......	......	......	......

THIRD DISTRICT.

Wards.	Taylor, R.	Sheridan, D.	Hickey, D.	Enzenbacher, D.
6*	3,555½	1,230½	2,901½	1,320
7	3,765	2,657	3,085½	2,928

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wd	SENATOR. Riddle, R	Scanlan, D.	REPRESENTATIVE. Sherman, R	Reed, R.	Kearney, R	Stowe, D.	M'Gillvray, I.
8*	1080	2505	1823½	2064½	5614½	1376	2200
11*	2226	1066	1540½	1549	1377	929½	42
12	3061	1038	4690½	3363¼	1462½	2041½	482½
	6376	4609	8054½	174 7	8454	4347	2724½

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Roche, R.	Kiolbassa, R.	Shanley, D.	Dunne, D.	Roberts, Ind.
13	3,084½	2,138½	1,363	2,029½	288
14	2,333	3,484½	3,010½	2,941	157½
17	1,801½	1,753	2,344	2,340½	21
	7,219	7,376	6,717½	7,311	466½

SIXTH DISTRICT.

W'd	SENATOR. Adams, R.	Delaney, D.	REPRESENTATIVE. Sittig, R.	Thomas, R.	Voss, D.	Sexton, D.	Adams, Ind.
15	1,371	1,737	2,049	1,241½	2,717½	2,258½	1,024
16	1,178	1,592	1,365	1,295½	2,854	1,663½	557½
18	1,889	1,820	1,301½	1,897	2,665	2,896½	2,337½
	4,438	5,149	4,715½	4,434	8,236½	6,813½	3,919

These returns, though incomplete, show the election of Bash and Riddle, Republicans, and Delaney, Democrat, to the Senate. The House members are Easton, Thompson, Hopkins, Thomas, Taylor, Sherman, Reed, Kiolbassa, Roche, Sittig, Bierfeldt, and Kedzie, Republicans; Wentworth, Smith, Hickey, and Enzenbacher or Sheridan, Kearney, Dunne, Sexton, Voss, and Kiehm or Scully, Democrats. Wards marked with a star are incomplete.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In the city the four Democratic Commissioners—Fitzgerald, Bradley, Hoffman, and Lenzen—are elected. For the country district the following returns have been received, which indicate Busse's election:

	Busse, Ind.	Senne, Rep.
Elk Grove	146	37
Palatine	138	172
Wheeling	214	136
Barrington	109	149
Schaumberg	103	38

Maine	..	..
Hanover	..	..
Total	710	572

RECORDER.

The vote on Recorder has come in with considerable promptness, and the total of the city (less two precincts) is: Brockway, 29,995; Comiskey, 30,219. The missing districts—Third of the Fourth Ward and Sixth of the Fifth—would give a net Republican majority of about 100, which would bring Comiskey's majority in the city down to 124. Returns from twenty-seven towns and precincts of towns (out of fifty-three) give Brockway 5,366, and Comiskey, 3,011, or a net majority for the former in the county as now reported of 2,007. The remaining towns will add about 700 to this, and of course elect the Republican with great ease.

CLERK CIRCUIT COURT.

Gross is elected Clerk of the Circuit Court by a vote just about the same as that of Brockway given above. He is defeated in the city by 500, but receives 2,430 majority in the same towns calculated for Brockway above. The remainder of the county will add about 500 to his present majority of 2,000. The total vote so far received for Clerk is: Gross, 35,216; Rummel, 33,406.

DURING THE DAY.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

At the Grand Pacific Hotel crowds and knots of people early began to circle in the grand rotunda and in the rooms where the State Committee has been wont to do its business. Many would not believe the story that Tilden had been elected, and it seemed as if others could not. "This is a calamity, if it is true," said one man to another. "Yes," retorted he, "and you may put it to the credit of the German element, which has gone off on a tangent for nothing at all."

"It is a national calamity," said another, "and I cannot help but view it so." Whenever a TRIBUNE reporter came upon the scene he was supplicated for comforting news, which he could not always give. Gen. John A. Logan seemed somewhat disappointed. He was wearied with hard work and long watching, but insisted that there was yet a fighting hope, and "that we'd pull through." Not so with Col. A. C. Babcock. He had returned from Canton. He seemed to be satisfied that the die was cast, and he was ready to bow to the inevitable. James P. Root had words of cheer and encouragement to dispense. S. K. Dow, Gen. McArthur, and others concluded that there was no chance for any change favorable to Hayes sufficient to place him in the Presidential chair for the next four years. There were those who added: "It might have been worse." It is not a Waterloo. Many of the loyal States have stood up nobly, and Illinois the proudest of them all. There was no doubt that the next Legislature would be Republican. Then there was a gain of Congressmen. Though Hurlbut tried to elect him, Farnsworth was defeated in the Fourth District, and William Lathrop was elected by a handsome majority. This afforded great matter for consolation. Again, in this city, John R. Hoxie was defeated. This was regarded as very good, inasmuch as the First District in Illinois would have a good and well-qualified business man to represent her interests in the National Legislature. Luther Laflin Mills' election was looked upon as a victory, and as there seemed a fighting chance for Brentano, Davis, and Coroner Dietzsch and Jacob Gross, the crowd generally expressed some satisfaction even at this. It was, taken altogether, not an easy task to console some, for they would say, "I guess we'd better get ready now and pay these Southern claims or have another war of secession." Another man would say, "But what has the South to secede with?" The general opinion of the mass of the people seemed to be that the lot of the Republican party of late years had fallen in unpleasant places. It had catered too much to the vanity of the mob. It had ignored the wishes of the majority, and hence its defeat. "Why," said a prominent Republican merchant, "I was for Bristow; so was my partner. Why didn't the Republicans nominate him? He was a true Reformer, and would have swept the nation from centre to circumference." And thus the crowd talked and bandied all day. Bulletins as posted were unsatisfactory, and reliable news was anxiously sought, but somehow it was unobtainable. As evening came the crowd increased, and the excitement as to the real result seemed not in the least diminished.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

At the Palmer House a rather remarkable crowd assembled. The rabble had not slept off its effects of bad whisky and too much jubilization of the night before, and hence it made no particular show. The result of this was that the crowd was, for the most part, of the respectable class. There was none of the loud-mouthed prating, but a great deal of crowing, and a good deal of liquid was consumed in consequence.

Gen. Dan Cameron, the Grand Mogul, Cyrus H. McCormick, Lyman Trumbull, Fred H. Winston, Judge Graham, Gus Van Buren, J. C. Hitchcock, R. E. Goodell, Perry H. Smith, Col. Baldwin, Gen. Corse, Dr. Osgood, Kirk Pierce, John Garrick, Tom Courtney, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., R. M. Springer, Judge Kent, Charley Kern, Deputy Sheriff Smith, Miles Kehoe, Jerry Crowley, John Mattocks, John M. Rountree, C. C. P. Holden, John Hise, and other Democratic shining lights, showed their admiration of the Palmer House by spending several hours within its walls. Everything seemed as bright to them as a noonday sun. They all saw power, plenty, victory, and office, near at hand. Joseph E. Smith was exultant enough to believe that even Illinois and Massachusetts had gone Democratic, and upon this basis was figuring John Hise in as Auditor. The latter was hopeful. The Springers couldn't find Cooper; their bird had flown. Even Lew Steward was a thing of the past.

But, taken altogether, the Democracy was not the most hopeful. There was a feeling that something was lacking, and that was a genuine confidence as to ultimate victory. There was a great deal of anxiety evinced to hear from doubtful States, and when favorable news was not received there was sort of a relapse.

ON THE STREETS.

The newsboys were in general demand yesterday morning. Early risers collared them incontinently at the first chirp of their lusty throats, and relieved them of their stocks of papers as fast as they could unwrap their huge bundles and take in the nickel-pieces. Then the boys laid in fresh supplies, which were again depleted, and again and again, until far into the day. From becoming little intolerable nuisances, the newsboys became cherubial benefactors; and their monotonous chant of "'BUNE! *Times*! *Timsy*! morning paypers!" was hailed with delight by all whose nocturnal dissipations had not caused them to wake upon a headachy, trembling, weak-jointed, and generally miserable world.

People were naturally rather late in going down-town—that is. the politicians were. Sedate business men whose only part in the election had been to stand in line about two hours in order to cast their ever-sacred ballot, and who went thence directly to their homes and families, content to leave the issue with Providence and the strongest party, should be excepted, perhaps. It is certain, at any rate, that the early down-town street cars were not nearly so well patronized as usual—a fact going to show that a really mentionable part of the community had overslept. But even the politicians—who are used to a certain amount of stay-out-late-at-night-ativeness, could not sleep beyond a certain limit, and began to make their appearance on the street-cars at about 9 o'clock, looking a little haggard and pale, but still unsubdued.

THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES

were besieged from all sides by crowds of people anxious to learn for a certainty the result of so momentous an election. THE TRIBUNE, in addition to its two postscripts, issued extra editions at 7 and 8 o'clock, and every one of the papers was sold. The *Post* was also out with an extra at about the same time, and continued issuing half-sheets every hour during the forenoon. Its enterprise was rewarded with large sales.

But it was around the bulletin that the chief interest centered. As on the previous evening, by far the largest crowd assembled in front of THE TRIBUNE office. People seemed to look to this paper for the fairest and best authenticated reports, and they were not disappointed. The dispatches announcing a Republican victory in Florida were eagerly scanned and loudly applauded. A more hopeful feeling began to pervade the lookers-on, and bets were even offered as to the result in several of the doubtful States. Reports from Wisconsin were now wanted, and both the Republicans and the Democrats awaited with almost feverish anxiety to hear from Madison. Some partial returns from the State in question were posted up, and elicited rounds of applause from the Republicans. So it went on all day. There was never any break or diminution of the throng on the sidewalk and in the street from morning until dark. The office of the *Journal* on Dearborn street was also beleaguered by an army of friends and foes, and the bulletins displayed in the front windows were scanned with just as much anxiety. The *Post* was sensational as ever, and in its bulletins went to extremes, and succeeded in drawing hundreds of spectators continually. Nobody seemed to care about going to the *Times* office for news or information, apparently being well satisfied that that mendacious sheet would too easily publish fictitious returns in the interests of the Democracy.

SALOONS AND HOTELS.

The saloons are the acknowledged strongholds of the *Times* party. In the various basements and back-door resorts popular with the Democrats, were gathered groups of would-be somebodies at different times during the day. The O'Brien crowd were to be seen frequently in Foley's saloon on Clark street, imbibing sundry mashes of hallelujah proportions. They were jubilant. McGarry's, Kirchhoff's, and the Tivoli witnessed numerous handshakings among the brethren of the Tilden persuasion. No disturbances of any political importance or otherwise occurred, although there was a vast deal of loud talk wasted.

At the greater hotels transpired scenes something similar to those that occurred Tuesday evening, only the excitement was somewhat toned down. The Palmer House, of course, was the centre of attraction. Here collected the wisdom of the Democracy at the comparatively early hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The Central Committees, State and County, had large delegations early in the field, and their numbers were augumented by various hacks and war-horses of local fame, whose names have been so often mentioned in connection with that resort that the patience of the reader will not be tired in their recital again. The rotunda was uncomfortably well-populated all day, and discussions and speculations were rife. The scene at the Grand Pacific was much the same as at the Palmer. Returns were posted up in front of the telegraph office in the rotunda, and were the subject of constant consultation. The Sherman House presented an everyday appearance, and one could scarcely believe from its looks that this was the day after a great political struggle, so quiet did everything seem. As for the Tremont House, that was deader—if such a word can be used in a comparative sense—than any of the other rendezvous. Peter Cooper's henchmen were nowhere to be found; they were probably resting from their labors, which had proved so fruitless and disheartening.

On all the streets there were animated conversations, and little groups at street-corners were buffeted to and fro by the passing multitudes, who were themselves so taken up with the one great topic of the day as to be oblivious to the comfort of their fellow-creatures.

ON 'CHANGE.

There was considerable excitement on 'Change in the early part of the day. Business was almost entirely neglected, and the attention of the bulls and bears was devoted to things political. A number of bets were made in the Tilden interest at big odds. The Republican members, owing to the uncertainty of the result, taking almost every offer. Several stories were afloat of fabulous amounts being lost and won on the election. The man having the most at stake was Mr. Eichoff, who, if Tilden proved victorious, stood to win amounts aggregating $50,000. Mr. Eichoff scooped in $9,000 on the October election in Indiana.

THE POOL ROOMS

were almost deserted all day. An attempt was made to do a little business at Fox's in the afternoon, but it entirely failed. No one in view of the encouraging Tilden reports, would touch the Republican candidate. One despondent individual peddled a $750 Hayes pool for an hour, offering it as low as $50, and could not get a buyer.

MINOR MENTION.

The defeat of Commissioner Busse is received by his old friends in the County Board with considerable regret. His successor, Mr. Senne, was yesterday surveying the scene of his future labors and cultivating an acquaintance with his fellow-members of the Board.

The County Clerk was busy yesterday receiving the ballot-boxes from the judges at the late election. Sixty-one boxes were received from the city and forty-seven from the county. Thirty-eight boxes remain unreturned. Gen. Lieb gave notice during the day to Justices Hammil and Haines that the canvass would be commenced to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The election of Kern to the office of Sheriff gives Agnew and his men supreme satisfaction, for the reason that, as has already been indicated in these columns, his victory is theirs. Jailor Doyle yesterday authorized the reporters to state that he would be retained as Jailer, and that Luke Agnew would remain as jail clerk. Doyle says, however, that he will accept the position only on the condition that he will not be interfered with in the discharge of his duties by his superiors in office.

Men who made losing bets on the election will now have an opportunity of settling up. One of the noticeable stipulations of this kind which is soon to be carried out is that between Charley Gillespie, the City Sealer, and Moses Labourslier, a barber at the corner of Clark and Madison streets. The bet, as made a few weeks previous to the election, was to the effect that in case Tilden should conquer, Gillespie should wheel the tonsorial man in a wheelbarrow, and accompanied by a fife and drum, from the Court-House Square to the City-Hall and return, and vice versa. It is said that Gillespie, though victorious, is anxious to withdraw, but the bettee insists on carrying out the agreement, and it has accordingly been decided that the event shall come off next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

IN THE EVENING.

REPUBLICANS WERE HOPEFUL.

There was quite a hopeful feeling around the Grand Pacific last night. The large crowd that assembled there after supper were not prepared to surrender the nation's affairs to the Democratic mob, and, as the revised returns favored the Republican candidates, considerable enthusiasm prevailed. James P. Root acted as oracle during the evening. His voice was somewhat weak when the returns had anti-Republican tendency, but when the figures helped on Hayes, Jim could be distinctly heard all over the rotunda. Towards 11 o'clock the crowd were almost convinced of Republican victory and many left for home. The politicians were in high glee. During the early part of the day their spirits dropped somewhat, and the change that good news wrought in them was remarkable. The wee sma' hours were well advanced before there was any chance for the night watchman to lower the lights. Many of the ardent politicians refused to leave the premises at all while there was a chance for another return to come in. The result was that many slept at the Pacific last night whose names do not appear on the register, and of the capacity of whose wallets the clerk cannot speak from personal observation.

THE DEMOCRACY.

At the Palmer House last night the scene was quite lively. The average Democrat, as a rule, is more demonstrative than any other party follower, and therefore the aristocratic ears of the regular boarders suffered more than those of the same class at the opposition hostelry on Clark street. The shining lights of the party were somewhat obscured during the evening. About 9 o'clock it had came to their knowledge that the doubtful States were possibly Republican, and the thoughts of Tilden's defeat kept them in the background. One or two of them were kept well employed in the manufacture of bogus dispatches, which were read with much gusto by the unscrupulous underlings. Very little credence, however, was placed in the statements, as reports from the Grand Pacific were contradictory, but, to say the least, equally trustworthy. By 10 o'clock an air of ominous quietude had settled on the crowd. They had arrived at the conclusion that the result was not so certain as they had fondly imagined, and the cry was raised that it would be impossible to learn the real result for a day or two. This had the effect of pacifying a large number of the mob, but when, at 1 o'clock, they began to disperse, any one of them was prepared to stake his chances of eternal happiness on Hayes

SOMEWHAT PREMATURE.

One of the Democratic torchlight clubs put their foot in it last night when they assembled on Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison, with flambeaux all aglow and their Tilden toggery wrapped around them. It had been announced that a demonstration was to be made in honor of Sammy's election (?), but when the clubs were just ready to go out the dampening news crushed out the movement, and the party leaders quickly countermanded the order. But that Ninth Ward club was not notified in time, and they were actually making a parade in honor of Tilden's defeat. But they were soon hustled into their headquarters and reminded that it was not well to count chickens, etc.

A few enthusiastic Democrats on the West Side were so full of the Tilden delusion that they fired off guns and pistols and caused their boys to make bonfires and yell for Sammy.

ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

"Billy" Emerson bet in the aggregate about $4,000 on Hayes and Wheeler, and it was observed last evening that his song and dance business lacked the usual vivacity which he imparted to it. He was exceedingly anxious to hear from the doubtful States—in fact so eager was he to learn the news that he made special arrangements for dispatches between the acts.

California Wheat for Europe.

San Francisco Post.

There are now 143 wheat vessels en route to Europe from this port, all cleared since July 1. This is a much larger fleet than was ever known to be en route for Europe from the Pacific States at this season of the year. The wheat fleet in port comprises seventy-three vessels, representing 95,200 tons of tonnage, with a carrying capacity for 140,000 tons, or 2,800,000 centals of wheat, all of which must be loaded by the 1st of January. There are also seventeen ships and barks in port awaiting charter, most of which are suitable to carry wheat. These vessels represent 20,000 tons of tonnage, and there are 20,000 tons more fully due.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

The Battle in the Plain of Mareb.

Egyptians Overwhelmed by Numbers—A Terrible Slaughter.

Correspondence London Times.

Some friends of truth have furnished me with evidence as to the origin of the Egyptian expedition, and only yesterday I met one of the traveling companions of M. de Sarseck, the French Consul at Massowah, who entered Abyssinia on Sept. 28, 1875, and left it on the 6th of December following, thus being in the best possible position for witnessing that strange and fatal adventure styled the first Egyptian expedition into Abyssinia. The facts, then, I am about to relate are taken from notes written from day to day by an attentive but disinterested spectator who has authorized me to publish them, but certainly, while writing them, had no idea that his notes would ever attain publicity. . . . On the 13th of October M. de Sarseck arrived at Samara, in the Province of Amacine, where he was very cordially received by the Dedjaz Gabron. He then crossed the Provinces of Serai and Chiri, and arrived in the neighborhood of Adowa. On the 25th of October, as he was unaware of the rumors spread in Egypt, he was not at all astonished to find all these provinces entirely without soldiers, and the Governors with only their usual military escort. As he approached Adowa, a Fitoraris, or General of the Vanguard, came to tell him that King John desired his presence, but at this moment M. de Sarseck observed that he was in the midst of a kind of popular immigration, and he learned that the Egyptians were at Ghinda; that they were going up to Amacine, and that King John, having ordered everybody to fall back, the inhabitants of the Amacine, of Serai, and Chiri,—men, women, and children—driving before them their cattle and carrying the remains of their property, were falling back on Adowa. On Oct. 27 M. de Sarseck entered Adowa, and was conducted before the King. He was introduced into the Royal Palace and brought into the presence of King John, a man of about 30 years of age, of middle height, slim, his hair of deep black, worn after the Abyssinian fashion, his eyes energetic, his nose a little curved, his mouth small, his complexion bronzed brown as an old Florentine statue. He is extremely agile, successful in all games, brave to temerity, as impassive as a Hindu, and the best rider in his country. When M. de Sarseck entered, King John was seated in the Ethiopian fashion, squatted on a red and gold dais ascended by nine steps, in a hall forty metres long. He was enveloped in a large cloak of cloth-of-gold, and wore on his head the triple crown of Ethiopia, resembling the Crown of Solomon, such as it is painted on the walls of the churches and the Imperial Palace of Gondar. Around him were the Raz or feudatory Princes, in rich white and purple garments, each wearing a light crown of gold on his head. On both sides of the hall, according to rank, were the great vassals of his Crown, and, to complete this thoroughly Oriental picture, on one of the steps was reclining Agos, one of the four lions which, according to etiquette, precede the King in combats, and to which King John has given the name of one of his brothers killed in fighting. M. de Sarseck was struck by the thorough impassiveness of this monarch, who, in the midst of this state audience, seemed to have forgotten that an implacable enemy was treading the soil of his country. On the 30th of October it was known that the Egyptians had invaded the Amacine and the Serai, and a letter from the commander of the hostile expedition was handed to the King. In this letter the Khedive was described as having always been a friend to King John, but as obliged to protect his territory against the want of discipline among the Abyssinian Princes, whose incursions King John could not prevent. His army had not come to take possession of Abyssini, but had entered the country to establish internal peace and to correct the bad administration. In fact, one would almost say Prince Milan copied the declaration of war from this letter. Turning to M. de Sarseck, "You see," he said, "I have only my guard around me; my country is invaded without cause or provocation, and I should like to know what the King of Egypt would say if I should say to him that he was the executioner and plunderer of the fellah." On the 2d of November the King was informed that his country was definitively invaded, that the Egyptian army had arrived at Addhoala, the last village which precedes the Valley of Gondet, and that the vanguard had penetrated into that valley. King John then mounted his horse to proceed to a camp whither he had convoked the warriors of all Abyssinia. The Khedive had thought the Negus was going to call on the Princes, his vassals, to supply the contingent due, but as these Princes had been secretly hired by the Khedive to revolt, John saw they would refuse to obey, and that he would be powerless. He therefore preached the Holy War. The Abouna, the religious chief of Abyssinia, had ordered a three days' fast, to which the King himself submitted, and had commanded all the warriors of the country, under penalty of excommunication, to be present during it, and, at its expiration, at the given place, John mounted his horse at the gate of his palace, north of Adowa, at the foot of Mount Challoda. Just as he was about to give the signal of departure, and when all the inhabitants of Adowa and the invaded provinces were assembled, there was a formidable earthquake. Men and beasts were thrown down, the roofs of several houses were displaced, and from the summit of the Challoda blocks of stone and torrents of dust were precipitated to the feet of the King. Every one was alarmed. A moment of hesitation on the part of the King, and the terror would have spread over all Abyssinia, and left it to the mercy of the invaders. But John, jumping from his horse, flung himself on the ground, and cried enthusiastically, 'I thank God for the signs of protection, which show me that the day has at length come when the ancient land of Ethiopia shall ingulf her invaders.' A shout of joy welcomed these words, and the King remounted his horse and left Adowa amid the warm and prolonged applause of the multitude. On the 8th of November M. de Sarseck proceeded to the King at the camp, where he had called his warriors together, and his astonishment may be imagined at seeing the Negus, who, on the 2d of the month, had only a few hundreds of cavalry, in command of an army of 70,000 men. All Abyssinia had responded to his call. A nation essentially feudal, divided into a warlike aristocracy and an inferior class, the nobles and the Princes are prompt to respond to a call to arms, and six days had sufficed to collect this formidable army.

The Negus, from whom M. de Sarseck requested a letter in reply to that of the President of the French Republic, and who had verbally consented to all required of him, did his utmost to retain the French Consul about him. He would have liked to be able to affirm that he rejoiced in the protection of France, showing the official agent near him in the midst of his warriors. But M. De Sarseck declined, returned to Adowa, and came back after three different attempts without having been able to obtain the letter. At length, on the 17th, just as he was making up his mind to return, for the King still remained, he received the following curious letter, of which my informant obtained and preserved a copy, a translation of which he was kind enough to communicate to me:

> From John, by the Grace of God King of the Kings of Ethiopia and of all its dependencies, to the Consul of France, M. de Sarseck: How are you? My soldiers and myself, thanks to Heaven and the intercession of the Saints and the God of Armies, are safe and sound. Good news! I have conquered. By the grace of God I have beaten my enemies. Of all the Egyptians who invaded my country not one has survived. All are dead. My heart rejoices. Thou, my friend, come now without loss of time. Written at Addihoala, 9 Hedarde of the year 1868 (30th November, 1875).

M. de Sarseck's amazement may be conceived, for he had believed the King to be in the camp, and learned from the bearer of the Royal letter that John had quitted the camp on the 15th, and on the 16th, in two engagements at a few hours' interval, the Egyptian army, first at Kherald Iska and next at Gonda Gouddi, had been signally defeated, and that leaders and soldiers were all killed. M. de Sarseck left Adowa on the 22d, and, losing his way, reached the banks of the River Laiha. During the 24th, having been obliged to stop, he was told that a man in a dreadful state had been found under a tree, who had pronounced his name. He went to the spot and found a man whose right arm was torn, whose skull was laid bare, who was otherwise covered with wounds and coagulated blood, who through his obstructed nostrils uttered his name,—it was Count Zichy. This wreck had for nine days been dragging himself along the road, drinking at the rivers, nourished by the women of the country with flour moistened in water, and holding out against death, of which he was a horrible picture. M. de Sarseck took him up, stanched his wounds, placed him on a litter, and carried him with him. This man of extraordinary energy revived in a marvelous way, recovered his senses, and, to the amazement and almost the terror of the escort, on the evening of the same day he hummed fragments of 'Belle Helene' as he tossed about on his litter. The prospect of life had revived him. Unhappily, all this had delayed M. de Sarseck, and when he reached Arato, at the entrance of the Valley of Gondet, he received a message from the King, who had been, unable to wait for him, and begged him to return to Adowa. M. de Sarseck left Count Zichy at Arato, under care of a European man and woman, and returned to Adowa, where for three days the King delayed giving him his farewell audience. The King had permitted them to take back fourteen Egyptian prisoners, but had learned Count Zichy's story, and refused to give him up, promising to treat him well, but wanting to detain him as a hostage. When, on the 6th of December, M. de Sarseck got back to Arato, the Count was no longer to be found, and it has since been ascertained that he was murdered by those who were charged to convey him to Adowa, they having recognized him as one of the leaders of the Egyptian army. Let me here mention that the very day when M. de Sarseck took leave of the King the latter set out for Axum, the holy city of Abyssinia, to give thanks to the Almighty for the victory he had won, and that his army dispersed till further notice.

M. de Sarseck could not understand how the 120 men composing the vanguard, and including Arendroop, Zichy, and so many others, could have been exterminated in less than twenty minutes. This was explained on the spot. John, with his whole army, had come and encamped in the great plain of Mareb, as if he wished to offer battle to the vanguard posted at Kherad Iska. In the night, while his camp-fires, carefully kept up, led to the belief that he was posted eight miles from the enemy, 12,000 horse crossed the Mareb and placed themselves on the flank of the Egyptian van at less than a mile distance. At the moment when the latter, concealed in little woods, were preparing to turn the hill to fall back, there was heard something like a long peal of thunder, getting louder as it approached, and before there was time to give a command this living hurricane covered the narrow space on which the little Egyptian troop was massed. The 12,000 Abyssinian cavalry passed over the unfortunates. This onslaught lasted a quarter of an hour, and when the last horses had crossed the space, only Zichy, unconscious and mutilated, remained alive, for, in their gallop, the Abyssinians struck down all who attempted to withstand them. Arakel Bey, who had remained in the Gondet Valley awaiting the order to advance, received tidings of the massacre. He took the command of the army, and tried to strengthen his position during the three hours which elapsed before his own death. The Abyssinians accomplished the distance in two hours and a half, and attacked his improvised intrenchments. They were twenty to one. The Egyptians fought like lions during three-quarters of an hour. But their efforts were useless. The natural difficulties of the ground prevented the effectiveness of the rocks. The enemy, slipping through the trees, profiting by the slightest accidents, had soon hemmed in the little army, and rendered the use of fire-arms useless; for, driven forward by those behind them, they ended by attacking the intrenchments with the bayonet, and inside there was a hand-to-hand struggle. The Abyssinians had 365 killed and 500 or 600 wounded. Arakel died like a hero. Struck by a first bullet, he kept on his horse, leaning on two soldiers of Soudan. A second ball made him slip from his horse. At the point of death he perceived the Naib Darkiko, who had drawn Egypt into this expedition, and who, after throwing off his clothes, was trying to creep among the Abyssinians. Arakel, raising himself by an effort, struck him with two shots of a revolver, and died after seeing the Naib fall.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—FAUST.

Positively last night (but two) of the

Strakosch Grand Italian Opera!

This (THURSDAY) Evening, Nov. 9,

FAUST.

Many communications have been received requesting the repetition of this Opera (Faust), with the successful young Prima Donna,

MISS MARTINEZ as.......Marguerite

Miss Gebele, Tom Karl, Gottschalk, Hall.

Band and Chorus. Conductor, SIG. DE NOVELLIS.

To-morrow (FRIDAY) Evening, Nov. 11, and SATURDAY MATINEE, for the first time by the Strakosch Opera Company, BALFE'S

BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline.......MISS McCULLOCH
Queen of the Gipsies.......FRIDA DE GEBELE
Thaddeus.......MR. TOM KARL
Florestein (his first appearance).......MR. WILKE
Count Arnheim.......MR. G. F. HALL
Devilshoof.......MR. GOTTSCHALK

SATURDAY Evening, Nov. 11, Farewell Night, MARTHA—BRIGNOLI.

Seats can now be secured at the Box Office.

Monday, Nov. 13—MISS MARY ANDERSON.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE,

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

Tremendous success of the great combination, WILLIS COBB'S

MINIATURE CIRCUS & HIPPODROME,

in connection with

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS

and the LIVINGSTON BROTHERS and MURTZ. The most novel and pleasing entertainment in the city.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

Formerly Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.......Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN.......Manager

EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.

First Week of the Laughable Burlesque, TROVATORE. BILLY EMERSON in his artistic specialties. The Entire Company in a Comical Sketch entitled THE TWO TRAMPS, which created the greatest enthusiasm in the East. TWO GRAND MATINEES this week, Wednesday and Saturday. Secure your seats in advance; no extra charge for reserving.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

H Thursday, Nov. 9, LADIES' NIGHT. D
U GRIMALDI ADAMS. U
M And Twenty Specialty Artists. M
P HUMPTY-DUMPTY. P
T Friday, Benefit of Grimaldi Adams. T
Y Ladies' Matinee Saturday, 2 p. m. Y

Monday, Nov. 13, reappearance of OLIVER DOUD BYRON in the Great London Dramatic Success entitled "Plenty of Money, or Sentenced to Death."

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cabins provided with Electric Bells,) will sail from pier No. 43, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:
St. Germain, Reculoux, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2 p. m.
Canada, Frangeul, Saturday, Nov. 18, 7 a. m.
Amerique, Pouzolz, Saturday, Dec. 2, 6 a. m.

Price of passage in gold (including wine) First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second, $72. Third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway. Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF GEORGIA.......Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Thursday, Nov. 16

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. Cabins, $60, $65 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $110 to $125, currency. Second Cabin, $45. Return Tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

New York and Glasgow:
VICTORIA, Nov. 11, 1 pm | ALSATIA, Nov. 25, noon
BOLIVIA, Nov. 18, 7 am | ANCHORIA, Dec. 2, 6 am

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry. Cabins $65 to $80. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

New York and London:
ANGLIA, Nov. 18, 7 am | UTOPIA, Nov. 25, 11 am

Cabins $55, to $70; Steerage, $28. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
SPAIN.......Nov. 4, 7 a. m. | EGYPT.......Nov. 18, 7 am
ENGLAND, Nov. 11, 1 p. m | HELVETIA, Nov. 25, 11 am

TO LONDON.
GREECE, Nov. 4, 7 a. m. | DENMARK, Nov. 11, 1 pm

Cabin passage, $55, $60, and $70 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $28, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
ARRAGON, Symons.......Wednesday, Nov. 22
CORNWALL, Stamper.......Wednesday, Nov. 29

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A meeting of the First Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at the hall, corner of Clark and Lake streets.

The Ladies' Mite Society of the Trinity M. E. Church will give an oyster supper this evening at the church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-third street.

The election is now over, and the Free Employment Bureau, 145 Fifth avenue, hopes to be among the first to experience better times to the working-classes. Mechanics and laborers are daily applying for work.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 40 degrees; 10 a. m., 42; 12 m., 45; 3 p. m., 46; 8 p. m., 43. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.04; 8 p. m., 29.10.

At a meeting of the lady managers of the Home of the Friendless yesterday, arrangements were made for a Thanksgiving dinner at that institution, and the business of the recent dramatic entertainment at Standard Hall was settled.

Miss Alta M. Hulett, the well-known and esteemed lady lawyer of this city, who has made a most excellent reputation in the legal profession within a few years past, is about to take up her residence in California, the step being necessary on account of ill-health.

The Y. M. A. Band of Hope will give a microscopical and musical entertainment in Lower Farwell Hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prof. Langguth, Prof. Snow, Miss Swan, and others will take part, and Mr. Charles M. Morton, of Brooklyn, will deliver the address. Admission free.

The opera of "Il Trovatore" was repeated last evening to a good house, and this evening "Faust" will be given, with Mlle. Martinez in the part of *Marguerite*—the role which she filled so successfully last week. To-morrow evening "The Bohemian Girl" will be presented in English.

George Landburn, an 18-year-old son of Alonzo Landburn, of No. 225 Victoria avenue, while doing some stable work at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accidentally tripped and fell, and a small pocket-knife which he held in his hand was thus forced into his left breast, inflicting a wound from which Dr. Bliss fears he cannot recover.

William Miller, an employe at the Union Rolling Mills, was yesterday dangerously, if not fatally, injured by the explosion of a large cinder, which had been thrown into a pool of water to cool. He was removed to his residence, No. 128 Locust street, where he received medical attendance, but the physicians were unable to say whether or not the wounds would prove fatal.

The Hospital Fruit Mission will hold its monthly meeting at 150 Madison street punctually at 10 o'clock this morning. New members are especially desired, as it is intended to carry on this work through the winter. Donations of money, fruit, jellies, or anything to alleviate the suffering sick, are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to 160 Madison street, care of W. W. Vanarsdale.

The sixth annual ball for the benefit of Hahnemann Hospital will take place at Martine's South-Side Hall this evening. Tickets can be obtained at the Homeopathic pharmacies and at the hall. This promises to be an unusually severe winter, and our charitable institutions will be called upon to do an unusual amount of charitable work. None of the money contributed to this hospital goes towards the payment of the physicians connected with it. Their service is given gratuitously.

The great crisis now threatening the peace of Europe has excited an uncommon interest in our country. To most of us Roumania has been a *terra incognita*. The Hon. B. F. Peixotto, our late Minister to Roumania, will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Turkey and the Eastern Question" this evening at Farwell Hall. Mr. P. will discourse on the social and political character of that agitated State. While our Minister-Resident at Roumania he was in close and intimate companionship with her officers, Ministers, and Princes. Mr. P. is a judicious and studious observer, and made full use of every chance to see whatever was interesting and instructive. Our citizens should fill Farwell Hall this evening if they wish to get a clear conception of that tangled "Eastern question."

MATRIMONIAL.

KELLY—DUNLEVY.

One of the most notable and at the same time one of the most subdued and unostentatious of the society events of this season was the wedding which took place last night in the Second Presbyterian Church and the wedding reception which followed the ceremony. It was the marriage of Miss Mary Dunlevy, daughter of Judge John C. Dunlevy, of this city, to Mr. Alfred Kelly, of Columbus, O. The engagement of this beautiful and accomplished young lady has been the cause of much delicate speculation in higher social circles, and the ceremony of her final avowal of allegiance to whomever it might be has been looked forward to by the mass of young people who tend to make up what is known as the "fashionable world" with great expectations. The lady, Miss Dunlevy, is widely known in Chicago society, where she has many friends who gathered in the Second Presbyterian Church at 6:30 o'clock last evening to hear spoken those words which should forevermore unite two hearts and fortunes. The Rev. David Swing officiated, and the ushers were Messrs. R. L. Davis, S. M. Jones, Charles Taylor, and Dudley Higginson. The bridal party was composed of Judge Dunlevy leading the bride, his daughter, and the mother of the bride leaning upon the arm of her soon-to-be son-in-law. The bride was elegantly attired in quilted white satin, richly embossed with white velvet. A point-applique lace veil gracefully adorned her head, and natural flowers were arranged in her hair. The mother wore black velvet and point lace. Immediately after the ceremony the party repaired to the Grand Pacific Hotel, the home of Judge and Mrs. Dunlevy, and received their many invited guests. The long line of beautiful parlors in the south side of the hotel on the main floor had been set aside for the reception. The rooms were lavishly bestrewn with rare flowers and tropical plants, artistically arranged, and brilliantly lighted presented a scene of unusual splendor. The long and wide corridors were used for promenades to the music of Hand's orchestra, who followed the following programme:

"Happy Through Life," waltz	Hand
Overture to "Zampa"	Herold
Introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin"	Wagner
Fantasia from "Masaniello"	Auber
Intermezzo for sextette string	Wurst
"William Tell" overture	Rossini
Fantasia from "Girofle-Girofla"	Le Cocq

An elegant supper, prepared and served by the Grand Pacific, was provided.

The costumes of the ladies were bewilderingly beautiful.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly will receive their friends at Columbus to-night, after which they will depart for Europe, to be gone several months.

Among those present were Mr. Stickney, wife, and niece; Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kellogg; Mr. and Mrs. Huntington; Col. and Mrs. Fred. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Drake, and mother; Mrs. Griffith T. Miller and Mrs. Emanuel Miller, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Rufus King, Jr., of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Collins; Mrs. Downing; Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Isham; Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Lathrop; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Towner, J. B. Dunham and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mr. and Mrs. John Crerar, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Medill, Miss Rosena Wentworth, Miss Minnie Dunlap, Miss Mary Bates, Miss Fisher, Miss Susie Whitehead, Mr. Sam Johnson; Mr. Moses Wentworth; Mr. Samuel Jones; Mr. Dwight Cameron; Mr. Taylor; Mr. Hubbard, of Columbus; Mr. M. F. Hubbard, of Cincinnati; Judge T. Lyle Dickey; Mr. Mr. E. A. Drummond; Mr. Arthur Ryerson; Mr. Albert Bates, of Columbus; Mr. Walter Collins, of Cleveland; Mr. W. Mulroet; Mr. William Keep; Mr. William Gowett, Belfast, Ireland, and Gen. A. C. McClurg.

STOWELL—HAMILTON.

Last evening at the residence of the brother-in-law of the bride, Mr. John R. Hoxie, corner of Forty-fifth street and Michigan avenue, Miss Maria Evelyn Hamilton was united in marriage to Mr. L. B. Stowell, of this city.

Mr. Hoxie's well-appointed mansion was well filled with guests, and the wedding was in all respects a very pleasant affair.

At about 8 o'clock the bridal party entered the principal parlors of the mansion, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Mr. Hamilton entered with the fair bride, who was richly dressed in white satin and brocaded silk, and Mrs. Hoxie was escorted by the groom.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Curtis, pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

After the usual congratulations, a superb supper was served, to which the throng of guests did ample justice.

Among the presents upon the occasion were a warrantee deed of certain Chicago property from the bride's mother and another deed from her father, P. D. Hamilton, Esq.; silver card-receiver and bouquet holder, Mr. and Mrs. William Westlake; silver card-receiver, Mr. C. F. Wilcox; and daughter; silver bouquet-holder, Mr. Myron D. Downs; photograph-album, Miss Susie Alexander; bronze statuette, Mr. and Mrs. Strahorn; silver dinner-caster, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Simons; pair of vases, Mr. S. C. Pinney; silver jewel-casket, Miss Belle J. Pinney; bird and cage, Mr. and Mr. Hodgson; silver and cut-glass pickle-caster, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nicholls; majolica fruit dish and plates, J. W. and Mrs. M. Nathan; a handsome silver water-service, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hoxie; silver cake-basket, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Nichols; silver fruit-dish, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Holmes; set of cameos from the groom; silver fruit-dish and bouquet-holder, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Mallory; silver oyster-dish, Mr. S. B. Roath; silver card-receiver, Mr. Peter Lapp; pair of bronze vases, Mrs. Lizzie A. Gilbert; bronze statuette, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Jack; silver card-receiver, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney O. Blair; pair of opera-glasses, Mr. Jerome W. Holmes; silver card-case, Miss Bertha Liberman; silver bouquet-holder, Johnny Hoxie; pair of silver napkin-rings, Edna York; pair of silver napkin-rings, Mr. C. A. Mallory; a case of silver, Miss Hamilton; jewelry box, Mr. Henry Liberman; silver card-receiver, Mr. John R. Rowley; jewel-stand and watch-case, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hallock; case of silver teaspoons, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Peacock; silver pickle stand, Mr. George H. Cole; toilet stand, Mr. Fred B. Hamilton.

There were present at the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Boone, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mason, Dr. L. D. Boone, the Misses Gillette, Miss Gertrude Ryder, Miss Hattie Fitch, Miss Susie Alexander, Miss Jennie Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hansbrough, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. C. Watrous, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Hamilton, Mrs. Gilbert of Boston, Miss Gertie Cole, Gen. and Mrs. H. N. Eldredge, Mr. and Mr. S. H. Sourtelotte, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. Justin Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Holmes, Miss Fannie Boone, Miss Hattie Gilmore, Miss Fanny Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. William Westlake, Mr. H. E. Marble, Mr. L. O. Phelps, Mr. Gould, and other ladies and gentlemen who are mentioned in the list of presents given above.

The happy couple left for the East last evening, and propose to enjoy all the sight-seeing they can comprehend in a somewhat extended tour.

FOX—STOWELL.

Mr. Charles E. Fox, of Detroit, who last night wedded Miss Emma A. Stowell, one of Peoria's fairest daughters, at her home in Peoria, will receive his and his bride's Chicago friends at the Tremont House to-day.

THE LAW INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Law Institute, held on Monday, the following report was submitted by the Librarian, Julius Rosenthal, Esq.:

To the President and Members of the Chicago Law Institute: Since my last yearly report on Nov. 5, 1875, there have been added to our Library 1,328 volumes, of which the following is a detailed list: Text-books, 181 volumes; American Reports, 103; English and Irish Reports, 263; Session Laws and Statutes, 426; Digests, American and English, 34; bound periodicals, 47; State papers, 32; Leading Cases, 20; State Trials, 42; History and Biography, 45; Civil Law, 19; Upper Canada Reports, 107; Catalogues, 9.

Of these, thirty have been presented by the following members: The Hon. B. G. Caulfield, George Gardner, Esq., H. G. Lunt, Esq., John Lyle King, Esq., and by N. L. Freeman, Esq., State Reporter.

Our thanks are due to all these donors and especially to Mr. Freeman, for the advance sheets of the Illinois Reports, transmitted to us months before publication. Amongst the above named additions the following invite special attention: Cox's Criminal Cases, a full set; the latest Vice-Chancellor's Court Reports; Upper Canada Reports, 104 vols., and a number of others. All these books were purchased directly of the law booksellers in this city, St. Louis, Albany, New York, Boston, Toronto and London, partly under general power conferred upon me by resolutions of the Board, partly with the advice of the Library Committee.

It was my special aim to obtain every new volume of reports and every new text-book as speedily as possible, and that such works on general jurisprudence, history, philosophy, bibliography and legal biography should be added as would enhance the value of our library, not only to the "case lawyer," so called, but to the jurist and the true student of the law as a science.

The number of books in the library, upon actual count, is 8,459 volumes, while the Supreme Court Library at Mt. Vernon has 3,500 volumes, at Ottawa 4,500, at Springfield 5,500, and at the time of publication of certain late statistics our library was the tenth, and is now probably the seventh, in size of the law libraries of the United States.

The following is a distribution of the books in the Library: Text-books, 1,292 volumes; American Reports, 2,526 volumes; English and Irish Reports, 1,552 volumes; statutes, American, 282 volumes; statutes, English, 145 volumes; digests, American and English, 244 volumes; session laws, 680 volumes; bound periodicals, 286 volumes; Provincial Reports, 107 volumes; State papers, 532 volumes; trials, 132 volumes; civil and constitutional law, 186 volumes; proof-sheets, 25 volumes; leading cases, 97 volumes; directories, 23 volumes; catalogues, 33 volumes; duplicates, 88 volumes; miscellaneous, 229 volumes. Total, 8,459 volumes.

The "miscellaneous" in the above list consist of history of the law, legal biography, and legal bibliography, cyclopedias, law tracts, and speeches, etc. We have lost during the year only two books,—Tucker's Pleadings, and Throop on Verbal Agreements,—as far as I can ascertain; a very favorable showing.

In using the books the members should avoid the practice of making "dog's ears," and folding and breaking the pages and backs of books, and should not violate the rules in regard to the retaining of books in private offices and counting-rooms beyond the time they are actually needed.

I find the library deficient in the following respects:

I. In good English editions of about 100 volumes of the Common Law Reporters, now included in the American Common Law Set. This set is in many ways poor. Some of the cases are mangled, others passed by with simply the syllabus, and others entirely omitted. For these reasons, and on account of the complexity of the paging, this set does not meet the wants of the members of the Institute.

II. In English editions of many of the Chancery reporters, of which we now have American editions, which, though generally fair, are not as convenient or useful as the English. Maddock's Reports are especially poor.

III. In a number of the old common law writings such as Statham, Brooke's Abridgment, etc.

IV. In a number of text-books, American and English, on a variety of important subjects. We have on our shelves not quite 1,300, while the whole number is estimated at 2,000.

V. In the Session Laws of the several States. We have about 629, with an order for 110 outstanding, while the whole number is estimated at over 1,500.

VI. In all the Scotch and portion of the Irish common law and chancery reports.

VII. In some of the American reports, of which I would specially mention First to Fifth, Gill & Johnson, Maryland; First to Fifth, Seventh and Thirteenth Vermont; Aiken, Vermont; 2 Rhode Island; all of which are exceedingly scarce.

VIII. In some of the English reports, such as Spinks, Swabey, Lushington, etc., which either could not be found at all or, if found, commanded exorbitant prices.

Besides filling these deficiencies, it is estimated that during the ensuing year there will have to be purchased 110 volumes of new American and English Reports, eighty volumes of new text-books, and twenty-five volumes law periodicals. The prices to be paid for State Reports are pretty high in the average. Mr. Griswold, Librarian Law Department, State Library, says: "Each State should own the copyright in its Judicial reports, and prevent any monopoly in their publication. The people should be supplied with the decisions of the courts at reasonable rates. The prices of the current volumes of the American Reports vary from $1 (New York Court of Appeals) and $2.50 (Ohio) to $10 (Louisiana)."

Considering all of which, and taking into account the various resources of the Institute, your Librarian would recommend an assessment of $15 for the coming year, as a low estimate of the amount necessary to meet our yearly expenses.

I now thank you for the indulgence and unexceptionable kind treatment I have received from you whilst occupying the position of Librarian for the last nine or ten years, and sincerely hope that you will now elect a new man as my successor, who, whether I should be a member of your Board or not, could rely upon my heartiest co-operation.

The following officers were subsequently elected for the year 1876-'77: President, Robert Hervey; First Vice-President, John J. Herrick; Second Vice-President, H. W. Jackson; Secretary, M. B. Loomis; Treasurer, E. G. Mason; Librarian Julius Rosenthal; Board of Managers, V. B. Denslow, W. E. Furness, Gwynn Garnett, William Hopkins, George O. Ide, Joseph B. Leake, Charles H. Lawrence, H. J. Sheldon, S. P. McConnell.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Collector will to-day commence the sale of such property in the Town of Lake as is delinquent for South Park assessments.

Edwin Walker was yesterday engaging men to cut stone for the new Court-House, which work he proposes to commence at once. The cutting is to be done at Lemont under sheds.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service was yesterday notified that the Supreme Court had decided a quarrel between Mr. Flavin, contractor for filling in around the new hospital, and a Mr. Ryan, who was formerly his partner, which established them as partners in the hospital contract. Mr. Ryan wanted all money due Flavin on his contract withheld by the county temporarily, and the Committee so ordered.

The County Attorney yesterday had a conference with the County Treasurer in reference to county finances, and in the afternoon informed the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service that the finances were in such a condition that expenditures for the present would have to be suspended. "Reform" has evidently set in.

CRIMINAL.

R. W. Cockrell, of No. 40 West Madison street, complains of the loss of a valise containing ladies' and gents' wearing apparel valued at about $60.

The Armory police last evening pounced down upon a gambling hell at No. 355 Clark street, but succeeded in capturing only two inmates, Alvin Crummel and William Patterson.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following criminals under bail: John Jackson and Frank Kerwin, for stealing coats from the Putnam Clothing House, $300 each to the Criminal Court; James Martin, accused of stealing a watch from J. C. Cooper in the Palmer House rotunda, $500 to the Criminal Court; William Johnson, alias "Shrimps," a dangerous colored individual, accused of assaulting Lorentz Clump with a butcher knife, continued in $500 bail to the 18th inst.; Frank Jones, bunko man, $20 fine for vagrancy.

The serious charge of forgery was alleged against a youth named Charles Dempster yesterday, by his former employer, L. B. Mantonya, a jobber in notions at 202 Madison street. The latter went before Justice Summerfield and obtained a warrant for Dempster's arrest, but up to last night the young man had not been taken in custody by the officer intrusted with the document. Mr. Mantonya stated that Dempster forged his name on a check for $78, payable at the First National Bank, and the forgery was discovered through a Mr. Hall, of Maywood, in the course of a business transaction. Other checks, signed in the same manner, have since been discovered, and Mr. Mantonya believes that the accused person has been guilty of them. Dempster is but 16 years old, and was two years in the employ of the gentleman above mentioned, during which time he bore a good name. He is respectably connected, and the shadow of suspicion has not rested upon him heretofore. Fast habits and bad companionship are said to be the causes that led to the crime.

CASUALTIES.

A TERRIBLE FALL.

CLINTON, Ill., Nov. 8.—This morning, at half-past 9 o'clock, Capt. J. W. Wood fell, while at work on the railroad bridge over Salt Creek, near Dewitt, some twenty-five feet, alighting on solid rocks, and receiving internal injuries of a very serious nature. He was immediately brought to this city, where medical aid was summoned to his relief. He is now lying in a very critical condition.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND TOWER, Ill., Nov. 8.—A young man named Fred Able, of this place, fell in the river and was drowned this evening, while pushing a flat from the steamer Belle Memphis. The body has not yet been recovered.

BOY'S LEG BROKEN.

To the Western Associated Press.

LINCOLN, Ill., Nov. 8.—While helping unload a piano here to-day, a boy about 12 years old had his leg broken below the knee.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9—1 a. m.—For the Upper-Lake region, northeast to southeast winds, stationary followed by falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower-Lake region, northerly winds, slightly cooler, cloudy and clearing weather, and stationary barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.04	37	62	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.06	42	57	N. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.99	42	42	N., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	30.00	43	51	N., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	30.05	42	50	N., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.06	41	49	N., fresh	.....	Clearing

Maximum thermometer, 44; minimum, 35.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.08	30	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	31.20	44	Calm	......	Clear.
Davenport	30.11	40	N. W., light.	......	Cloudy.
Denver	31.28	46	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Duluth	31.04	36	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Escanaba	31.10	29	N. W., light.	......	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	31.00	43	S. E., light.	......	Clear.
G. Haven	30.07	33	N. E., gentle	......	Clear.
Keokuk	30.04	41	S. E., fresh.	......	Fair.
LaCrosse	31.10	35	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Leavenworth.	30.01	43	Calm	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.11	36	N., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.02	44	N. W., gentl'	......	Clear.
Platte	29.85	42	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Salt Lake	30.27	40	Calm	......	Clear.
Santa Fe	31.03	42	S. E., gentle	......	Clear.
Yankton	30.12	37	Calm	......	Clear.

BOUNCED.

Shortly before last midnight a crowd of drunken bummers—Democrats and Hoxie reformers of course—marched over from Democratic quarters to the Grand Pacific Hotel, and taking up position in the rotunda of the hotel began to make the night hideous with drunken ribaldry and screeds upon a snareless drum and cracked fife. The Republicans there assembled, for the purpose of hearing the returns, stood the insult until patience ceased to be a virtue, and then they pounced down upon the cattle and summarily ejected them. Some went out of windows, others out of the lobby doors, and some few found themselves on the pavement, 100 feet from the hotel, but nevertheless strongly insisted that the immense caravansary had caved in upon them. In the melee some were badly cut about the hands and face by broken window-glass, but none were seriously hurt. Some unregenerate scoundrel managed to get away with Judge T. Lyle Dickey's watch during the row.

HYMENEAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—It is stated in social circles, on the best authority, that after the excitement of the election has subsided, John Kelly will retire from the leadership of Tammany Hall and marry Miss Theresa Mullin, the younger of two unmarried nieces of Cardinal McCloskey. Mr. Kelly, when inquiries were made concerning his intentions of giving up the leadership of Tammany and retiring to private life, does not deny that this is his purpose, although he does not directly admit it. As the Cardinal has lately recovered much of his former strength, it is stated that there is a strong probability he will perform the wedding-ceremony.

OBTAINED ALL THE HONORS.

All the honors attainable at the Centennial were awarded to the new "Automatic" sewing machine of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, 200 and 202 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF LOVE

is a pure, sweet breath. This desideratum is one of the results of using Sozodont, which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant as a rose.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR.

By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

Watching and Waiting.

New York World.

Not long ago the good ship Star Queen lay in the East River, near pier nine, the usual scene of bustle and excitement incident to a vessel's sailing in progress on her deck and on the wharf near by. Perched gracefully on her bow, and resplendent in purple and gold, was the figure of a woman, a shapely carving, and a better bit of workmanship than the average figurehead seen along the water front. An autumn sun gilded her tresses and cast a pillar of light in the wavelets at her feet. The day before she sailed the tide had fallen and the Star Queen sank lower and lower, until she nearly touched the edge of the wharf. The men on board had noticed a little stranger who came daily to sit at the feet of the Queen. He was a bootblack, very ragged, very muddy, very hoarse, and very hungry. The following morning it was discovered that some one had wound a strip of bright-colored ribbon around the Star Queen's neck. It was suffered to remain where it had been placed. At last the moment came when hawsers were cast off and the vessel headed out into the stream. Flinging aside his box, the little boot-black darted at the figure-head, and, winding his arms affectionately about its neck, kissed the wooden image tenderly on the mouth, and then burst into tears. He had lost his dearest friend, but he still awaits her coming, walking day after day along the wharves, and looking eagerly out to sea for the first glimpse of her gilded form. That figure makes up for him all that he may know of womanly beauty and womanly grace, and perhaps it shall not be set against him that his humble worship is an offense against the Christian law.

FOREIGN.

The Powers Arranging for the Proposed Conference.

Russia Is Said to Insist upon an Early Meeting.

The Czar Promises to Respect the Territorial Integrity of Turkey.

Germany Not Inclined to Take Part in the Deliberations.

Collapse of the Latest Revolution in Mexico.

TURKEY.

SPECULATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A special to the *Standard* from Belgrade reports that General Tchernayeff arrived there on Thursday, accompanied by 200 Russian officers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A cable special to the *Herald* says: "The Turkish fleet is about to enter the Black Sea, and will take its position off Sirope and Trebizond, both of which Black Sea ports have been recently fortified. If this occurs the history of 1852 may be repeated, for it will be remembered that it was off Sirope that the Turkish vessels were destroyed by the Russian fleet under Nakhemoff, with a loss to the Turks of 4,000 men. This act on the part of Russia made the Crimean war inevitable. The advance of the Turkish fleet into the Black Sea may find a mine which all Europe is shuddering to see explode."

ARMS OFFERED.

Another special from the *Herald's* correspondent at Vienna declares that Servia has been tendered 10,000 breech-loaders for her militia by the Grand Duke Michael Constantine, commanding the Russian forces in Bessarabia. Where the men will be found who are to use these arms remains to be seen. The theory in Vienna is that they must come across the Russian frontier.

CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8.—The *Le Nord* to-day says that Russia insists on an early conference of the Powers on the basis of the English proposals. Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to support energetically a large measure of administrative autonomy for Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, with efficacious guarantees, under the control of the Powers.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The *Standard* announces in an official form that the Marquis of Salisbury will be appointed a special Ambassador to act with Sir Henry Elliott as English Plenipotentiary at the contemplated conference.

THE ENGLISH PROPOSITIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A Paris dispatch says: Intelligence received here state that Mr. Elliott, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, will communicate to the Porte the English proposals relative to the conference. The proposals in question are worded so as to enable either Russia or Turkey to make counter proposals. The Porte will not reply until it knows the tenor of the answer of the Great Powers. It is believed that France and Italy will maintain reserve until aware of Russia's views. Austria has semi-officially announced her intention to await the answer of the other Powers. The Russian answer will probably not be known until the Czar arrives at St. Petersburg.

It is stated that Prince Bismarck has declared that he cannot see the utility of Germany participating in the conference.

LONDON, Nov. 9—5:30 a. m.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that Russia has yielded consent to the English proposal that all future action decided by the Conference should respect the territorial integrity of Turkey. This assent was obtained by the friendly but firm attitude of England. Russia at first objected, because she thought occupation might possibly be necessary.

LONDON, Nov. 9—5 a. m.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Russia and France have accepted the English proposal for a conference.

PRELIMINARIES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A *Times* dispatch from Berlin says a preliminary conference will meet at Constantinople shortly, to arrange a peace programme, which is to be discussed and settled by a second and more formal conference. Negotiations are proceeding favorably.

The Russian Minister of Finance has drawn up a report on the finances of the Empire, in which he stongly deprecates war.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEW PROCESS FOR HARDENING RAILS.

LEEDS, Nov. 8.—The *Mercury* says experiments are being made with a process for increasing the durability of iron rails, which promises the greatest success. An eminent railroad official has asserted confidently that by this process iron rails can be produced more durable than steel, at an increase in the cost of only $5 per ton over ordinary iron rails.

CABLE REPAIRED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The section of the Brazilian cable between Bahia and Rio Janeiro, which was interrupted some time since, has been repaired.

GORDON.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Press Association is informed that the African explorer, Gordon, intends to continue his explorations in consequence of having discovered a branch of the White Nile which may possibly enable him to avoid the rapids which hitherto barred his progress, and open a water communication from Victoria Nyanza to Khartoum.

DIED.

The Rev. Samuel D. Waddy, D. D., who was made President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in 1859, is dead.

A THEORY.

LONDON, Nov. 9—5:30 a. m.—The *Times* gives prominence in its columns to-day to a letter signed "Arctic," and dated Portsmouth, which is presumed to be written by a member of Capt. Nares' polar expedition. The writer reviews the reports of the recent disaster to the American whaling fleet in Behrings Straits, and combats the theory that the vessels in the ice must necessarily perish during winter.

CUBA.

HEAVY FLOOD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A heavy flood is reported from Cuba (the exact cause of which seems to be a mystery), causing damage in some portions greater than that by the recent hurricane. The exact estimates cannot yet be made, but it is supposed that the sugar crop has suffered by calamities, from 15 to 20 per cent. The crop will nevertheless be about as large as last year's, because it promised to be exceptionally large. The tobacco crop will be retarded, because the seedlings were destroyed, but they can be replaced in most cases.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION DYING OUT.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 29th ultimo report that Lerdo Tjerdo was declared elected President by 131 to 45.

The Pronunciados are throwing down their arms in various directions. Their resources are all exhausted, and a final collapse is expected. Oaxaca still gives trouble, but Gen. Diaz and his followers are compelled to keep in the mountains, and are afraid to meet the Government troops.

FRANCE.

A CABINET SPLIT.

LONDON, Nov. 9—5 a.m.—The *Standard's* Paris special says: There is a split in the Cabinet. De Marcez, Minister of the Interior, complains of M. Dufaure's severity towards the Republican press. It is reported that the Left purpose an interpellation on the subject.

EGYPT.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

CAIRO, Nov. 8.—The Khedive has accepted the resignation of President Scialoja, of the International Commission.

ITALY.

ANTONELLI'S FUNERAL.

ROME, Nov. 8.—Cardinal Antonelli was buried on Tuesday night in the family mausoleum, in the cemetery of St. Lorenzo.

JAPAN.

THE REBELLION.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A telegram from Japan, dated Nov. 6, says the Japanese naval and military force attacked the insurgents that day at Sagri, in the Province of Nagato. The insurgents were beaten and fled.

SPAIN.

DIED.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—The Duches of Aosta, the ex-Queen of Spain, is dead.

CRIME.

THE ARKANSAS TRAGEDY.

The Rev. W. H. Metheny furnishes to the *Western Methodist*, published at Memphis, Tenn., the following particulars of the shooting of three Methodist ministers at Fort Douglas, Ark., a few days since, a brief statement in regard to which has already been published:

On our return from Conference, several of us were the subjects of a very sad incident, the particulars of which I give you. It seems the United States Marshals had been very active for some time arresting parties for real, and in some instances perhaps supposed, violations of law, until a great many citizens had become considerably excited on the subject. Some parties had resolved to resist the authorities, and rumor had it that sixteen Marshals were expected in that vicinity to execute the law. The Rev. B. Williams, A. H. Williams, George Pledger, and myself had crossed Boston Mountain on the morning of Oct. 25, and come down on Hurricane Creek about noon. Brothers A. H. Williams and Pledger, young men, traveled together, and they were some distance ahead. They arrived at Fort Douglas, on Big Piney, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. We had traveled all day without feeding, and the young men thought probably we would like to put up for the night. Brother Williams went into a house to make inquiry for accommodations, and Brother Pledger walked over to a shop just across the road from the house. The back part of the shop, towards the mountain, was all open. He had been standing there but a few minutes when he was shot from the mountain. He fell upon his face, and said, "I am killed!" The owner of the shop, Mr. Wallace, was the only person present or in the shop. He ran out to Brother Williams and told him not to go, or try to go, to his friend. Brother Williams tried to get other parties to help him bring Brother Pledger out of the shop, but none would go. So Brother Williams mounted his horse to ride back and hurry myself and his father, Brother B. Williams, to the scene of carnage. When we got to the shop we found Brother Pledger lying on his face, pale, helpless, bleeding, and, we thought, nearly dying. We put him on a blanket and carried him to the house of Mr. Wallace and sent off immediately for a physician. After we got Brother Pledger as comfortably situated as we could, Brother B. Williams, myself, and two or three friends who had come to our aid, went out behind a large tree from the shop to consult about the most judicious course to pursue during the night, and while there talking the brush men changed their position, or had others posted across the creek, from where Brother Pledger was shot. Brother B. Williams and myself were singled out, and he was shot through the right side just above the hip, and I was shot in the right side, only breaking the skin, but making a very sore place. I greatly fear that Brother Pledger's wound is mortal. Brother B. Williams has a very bad wound, but the doctor thinks he will recover if his wound is properly managed. We were certainly mistaken for United States Marshals, and our canes and umbrellas, seen from the mountain, were taken for guns. The whole neighborhood seemed to be in deep sympathy with us, and rendered us every assistance in their power to make us comfortable, and we left our dear brethren with the doctor and kind people there, with the pledge that they would receive every needed assistance until their friends could reach them.

ELECTION MURDERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—A special to the *Journal* last night from Newcastle, Ind., reports that John Runyan, a Democrat, shot and killed Charles Pressalt, a Republican, while engaged in a political discussion.

A special to the same paper from Anderson, Ind., says: "A man named Whitlock struck a colored man on the head, when a man named Leonard interfered in behalf of the negro. The City Marshal, Dougherty, then interfered, and struck Leonard a terrible blow on the head, from the effects of which he died soon after."

The most intense excitement prevails at Newcastle to-day over the murder of Pressalt. An attempt was made last night to mob Runyan, but it did not succeed. It is feared that another attempt will be made to-night.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—A special from Annapolis says that Deputy Sheriff Benjamin Leech was shot and killed by a colored man at the polls in the Eighth District of Anne Arundel County, yesterday.

MATRICIDE.

To the Western Associated Press.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 8.—Reports were received here to-day of a bloody tragedy in the northeast part of Dallas County. A man named Maran and his brother got in a quarrel. Their mother interfered to separate them, when Maran drew a large knife and plunged it into her body, killing her instantly. The brother then fled, Maran's children going with him. Maran followed with the knife, but they effected their escape. Maran went to a Catholic priest at Dallas Center, and when he reached him threw up his hands, saying: "I have killed my mother; see, see the blood!" He was arrested and lodged in jail.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA.

Recruiting the Ranks of the Hung League.

Pall Mall Gazette.

In peaceful times the ranks of the society are recruited by volunteers, but when the League is preparing to take the field threats and violence are often used to secure members. At such crisis a man returning home finds a slip of paper bearing the seal of the League awaiting him, which calls upon him at a given hour to betake himself to a certain spot, and warns him that the murder of himself and his family will be the penalty of disobedience to the command. Sometimes it is said, also, that one of the brotherhood insults a stranger on the road, and, pretending to fly from the just consequences of his act, leads the unsuspecting wayfarer to some lonely spot where he is seized upon by a number of brothers and is carried away to the place where the lodge is held. On the appointed evening the recruits present themselves at the "City of Willows," as the lodges are called, where they are met by the "vanguard," who carefully enters their names and places of residence in a book kept for the purpose. The vanguard then gives orders to form the "bridge of swords," whereupon the brethren place themselves in a double row, and, drawing their swords, cross them in the air in the form of a bridge or arch. Under this arch the new members are led, and at the same time are mulcted of an entrance fee of twenty-one cash. After this they are taken to the Hung-gate, where stands two Generals, who introduce the "new horses" to the Hall of Fidelity and Loyalty. Here the neophytes are instructed in the objects of the society; and, finally, they are conducted into the presence of the assembled council in the "Lodge of Universal Peace." As a preliminary to the administration of the oaths, the Master examines the vanguard in the 333 questions of the catechism of the society, and then orders him to bring forward those neophytes who are willing to take the oath, and to cut off the heads of those who refuse to do so. As the vanguard is supposed not to bear the sword in vain, few decline to take the oath, and the ceremony of affiliation is proceeded with by cutting off the queues of the recruits (though this operation is dispensed with if the members are living among Chinese who are faithful to the Tartar rule), by washing their faces and exchanging their clothes for long white dresses, as tokens of purity, and the commencement of a new life. Straw shoes, signs of mourning, are also put on their feet to signify the death of their old nature; and thus attired they are led up to the altar. Here some questions with reference to the immediate objects of the League are put to the vanguard, and then each member offers up nine blades of grass and an incense stick, while an appropriate stanza is repeated between each offering. A red candle is now lighted, and the brethren worship heaven and earth by pledging three cups of wine. This done, the seven-starred lamp, the precious imperial lamp, and the Hung lamp are lighted, and prayer is made to the gods, beseeching them to look down upon the members and to accept the incense burned in their honor. The oath binding them to observe obedience to the League and to display a spirit of fraternity, devotion, and righteousness toward the brethren is then read aloud, and is followed by each member drawing some blood from his middle finger and letting it drop into a chalice partly filled with wine. Each neophyte then, having drank of the mixture and repeated the appointed stanzas, strikes off the head of a white cock, as a sign that so shall all unfaithful and disloyal brothers perish. And now the ceremony of affiliation is over, and it remains but for the President to give to each recruit a diploma, the book containing the oath, law, secret signs, etc., a pair of poinards, and three Hung coins. With these emblems of their obligations the new members return to their homes at break of day.

The Unknown Future.

The other day a man was hung at Tanna-Fort, near Bombay, for a horrible murder, and made rather a notable observation in Gujerati. Standing under the drop he whispered to the executioner, "In one minute what a lot I shall know."

CAPT. SAM.

A Voyage from New York to California, in 1848.

Life on Shipboard---Crossing the Line---Shaving and Keel-Hauling.

The Coast of Brazil---The Harbor and City of Rio de Janeiro---Dom Pedro II.

For The Tribune.

In November, 1848, while temporarily out of employ, I was sauntering down Wall street, New York, when I met Henry Conilliard, an old and esteemed friend, who hailed me and inquired what I was doing and whither bound. On receiving my answer, he told me that he had just been appointed to the command of the United States propeller Edith, which vessel was to be dispatched to Monterey and San Francisco, Cal., with Government passengers and stores.

"And now, friend Sam," said my friend, "as you have doubled the Horn and been through the Straits, while I am totally inexperienced in that navigation, I think you had better take the spare state-room in the Edith's cabin, and have a look at the Pacific coast again, where who knows but something may turn up which will eventuate to your lasting benefit?"

Nothing could have better chimed with my inclinations at that moment, for I had spent many a delightful day in Chili and Peru in years gone by, and I longed for a change from the stormy European trade, in which I had last been engaged.

My sea-kit was always in readiness, and, having made a few last and tender adieux, behold me, on the 7th day of November, 1848, while our President Harrison was being elected, on board the Edith, flying seaward before a strong and favoring gale.

SHIP-LIFE.

A few days sufficed to render all the passengers familiar, as those who had to depend upon each other for social enjoyments during a long and tedious passage; after which I commenced keeping a "log" of our voyage, for Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory at Washington.

A sea-life is one of dire monotony at best, broken at times by the occurrence of a gale, or the more startling excitement of losing a man overboard. Aside from these events, day succeeds day in one unbroken round of listless inactivity. I speak of passenger-life now, for the poor tar "eats no idle bread" and has no holidays at sea.

The Sabbath brings a day's respite from labor to the denizens of "terra-firma"; but there is no change in the sailor's life of incessant toil. No Sabbath-bell may fill his ears with holy music, calling him to the worship of the Omnipotence that rules his ocean-home as well as the lofty palace and the lowly cot.

These opinions of sailor-life are my later conclusions; for, at the time of which I write, I was looked upon by all my friends as a most irreclaimable rover, whose sole delight was

To roam o'er the white sea-foam,
When the shrill winds whistle free.

CROSSING THE LINE.

We crossed the Equator on the 1st of December, when the novitiates among the passengers were duly presented to Father Neptune, and, having undergone the tonsorial preparation, they were welcomed to his domains, after taking the solemn oath or obligation, part of which was, "Never to eat hard tack when they could get soft; never to kiss the maid when they could kiss the mistress" (a clause often more agreeably honored in the breach than in the observance); and many more pledges equally important and no less facetious.

For the information of those who are ignorant of the fact, I wish to describe some of the performances which used to take place on almost all ships on crossing from North to South latitude, and particularly on the British East-Indiamen, in olden times, say forty years ago.

SHAVING AND KEEL-HAULING.

When the vessel approached the Equator, preparations were made for a good time generally to all but the luckless novices who for the first time were about to "cross the line." The exact time to an hour could be told by solar observation; and, just as the Equator was being crossed, one of the most stalwart of the crew, perfectly disguised with huge whiskers and flowing locks, composed of oakum, and dripping with ocean-brine, came over the bows, with trident on his shoulder and speaking-trumpet in his hand, demanding, with the voice of a Stentor, "If any strangers were entering his sacred domains." The new-comers were forced to the front; and Neptune, having addressed them in a long rigmarole, received them into his family,—if young ladies, by kissing them, and mulcting them in a bottle of brandy; or, if of the coarser sex, by turning them over to the three rough subjects who followed in his train. One of these seized the novitiate, holding him tightly. One was armed with a pot of tar, slush, and sometimes more nauseous compounds, and a rusty iron hoop; the other with a huge paint-brush.

Neptune proceeded with his catechism. The poor victim opened his mouth to reply. Dab! went the brush of tar into his mouth and over his cheeks; then, the lather having been applied, the razor (the rusty hoop) was brought into requisition, and, the novice having been fully shaved, he was thoroughly drenched with salt water and then released, if he promptly paid his fine of a bottle of brandy to the crew.

These ceremonies were at one time most religiously observed on nearly all ships, and on the British Indiamen they were ended by keel-hauling the novitiate,—a process I will endeavor to describe.

A rope was reeved through blocks or pulleys on each fore-yard-arm, under the ship's bottom, and passed around the victim, to whose feet a weight was attached, to sink him below the keel. He was then hoisted-up to the yard-arm, and, at a signal, let go "by the run," while the opposite gang hauled him under the ship, and swayed him aloft to the other yard-arm; when, after a short breathing-spell, he was doused again.

This proceeding, as may well be imagined, was fraught with real dangers, and, in fact, several victims perished during the ordeal, receiving heavy blows on the head against the ship's keel; while an instance is recorded where a voracious shark mangled a body fatally during its transit under the keel. These accidents were brought to the notice of the Government, and the practice was thereafter abolished by legal enactment.

THE BRAZILIAN COAST.

On the 18th of December we made Cape Frio, a few miles to the northward of the Brazilian Capital, and, running close along the land, we enjoyed a fine view of the coast, whose scenery is unequaled.

The most prominent headlands south of Cape Frio are La Gavia, or "Lord Hood's Nose," so called because its outline of a human face bore a strong resemblance to that British functionary's Wellingtonian nose; Corcovado, the Suga-Loaf; and, far inland, the magnificent Organ Mountains, with their finely-pointed peaks piercing the azure sky.

HARBOR OF RIO.

The next morning, at daylight, we got up steam, and ran down under the very walls of the fortress of Santa Cruz, where, having answered the sentry's hail, we were told to "pass on," and soon anchored under the protecting guns of our noble frigate Brandywine, and opposite the Hotel Pharoux.

It would require an abler pen than mine to give a faithful picture of the natural beauties of the harbor of Rio. Nature, in her kindest mood, has here formed a harbor free from *all* obstruction, and stranger-sailors bring their ships safely to the anchorage without the aid of a pilot, where they are free from every ocean-blast or billow. Away to the westward rise the Organ Mountains. I do not know who gave them their euphonious name, but I believe that any one seeing them for the first time would think at once of some grand old cathedral-organ, with its sounding and finely-tapering pipes.

THE CITY OF RIO,

however, with its narrow, filthy streets, is not in harmony with the harbor-scene. Nearly opposite the Hotel Pharoux—the Delmonico's of Rio, though it would pass for no more than a very mediocre saloon with us—stood the Emperor's town-palace, more plain and simple than one would suppose, although its interior magnificence more than balances its democratic exterior. I frequently met the Brazilian Emperor, Dom Pedro II., on his weekly rounds to the arsenals, ship-yards, and other public works. On rising from our early ship's breakfast, I often saw him on horseback, making his morning-calls at the arsenal and foundries.

CAPT. SAM.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Arrived, steamers Canada, from Havre; State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

Steamships California and France, from New York, and Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Arrived, steamer Servia, from Hamburg.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 8.—Steamship Mosel, from New York, has arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Sailed, Pacific Mail steamer City of Sydney, via Honolulu.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Nov. 8.—Col. Willard A. Place, an old, worthy, and respected citizen, died this morning. He has long been connected with, and at his death was one of the Directors of, the bank of Hall, Weaver, & Co.

SUICIDE.

CUSTER CITY, Nov. 8.—John Harbison, formerly of St. Louis, suicided in Deadwood on the 6th inst. by shooting.

YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 8.—Deaths from yellow fever, 6.

MARRIAGES.

STOREY—NORTHWAY—Nov. 7, by Bishop Fallows, at the residence of A. G. Beebe, A. M., M. D., 64 Park avenue, Chicago, Mr. H. C. Storey and Miss Vinnie Northway.

☞ Syracuse and Chemung County, N. Y., papers please copy.

DEATHS.

HORNER—At 8:15 a. m., Nov. 7, 1876, Henry, the only son of Emil and Rosa Horner, aged 12 years and 4 months.

Funeral from residence, No. 237 Blue Island avenue, Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock precisely.

☞ New York *Herald* and Austin, Tex., papers please copy.

ZERNITZ—Nov. 7, at 9:15 p. m., Fred Zernitz, aged 37 years, at his late residence, corner North Sedgwick and Granger streets.

Funeral Thursday, Nov. 9, at 2 p. m., to Rosehill.

GAMMON—At Worcester, Mass., on the 8th inst., Charles, beloved only son of E. H. Gammon, of this city.

HALPIN—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 408 Twenty-sixth street, Thomas Halpin, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, at 12:30 o'clock, to Calvary by carriages.

EUPEON.

EUPEON!

Will cure any pain that can be reached by outward application. Positive proof of its having cured parties of Rheumatism and Neuralgia is in the hands of our agents. For Headache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, and Cuts, it affords instant relief. It is clean and easily applied.

For sale by all Druggists.

Wholesale Western Agents, H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph-st., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE TRADE SALE OF 1,000 LOTS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, YARNS, BATTS, GLOVES & MITTS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

THIS MORNING,

Thursday, Nov. 9, at 9:30 o'clock,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at 118 and 120 WABASH-AV., cor Madison-st.

☞ Every lot will be sold.

Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale.

FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Suits, Pianofortes, Organs, OFFICE, PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Saturday, Nov. 11, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AUCTION.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL TRADE SALE,

This Day, 9:30 a. m.,

DRY GOODS.

Really a Superb Showing.

CARPETS AT 1 P. M.

The Last Regular Sale of the Season.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 9:30 o'clock, SPECIAL SALE OF

25 Crates English Iron Stone China Ware,

In open lots (firsts) direct from Europe.

G. P. GORE & CO.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

At No. 1116 Wabash-av.,

Thursday Morning, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock.

Entire Furniture of Private Residence, Parlor, Dining-Room, Chamber, and Kitchen

FURNITURE.

Brussels Carpets throughout the house, Elegant Pier Mirrors, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Complete outfit for housekeeping.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

For Friday Morning, Nov. 10, at 9:30 o'clock,

IMMENSE DOUBLE SALE

Rich and Elegant Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room

FURNITURE.

A full line Carpets; Stoves of all kinds, Lounges, Sofas, Bedding, Chairs; an invoice all-wool Blankets; General Household Goods, General Merchandise, etc.; Teas, Cigars, etc.; Fine Plated Ware.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

Original Sucker Boots.

We are now prepared to fill all orders at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., Sole Agents for the Northwest.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & Co., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

1,000 LOTS BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 9, at 9:30 o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

By E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 205 East Randolph-st.

This morning at 10 will be sold a full line of Furniture and Carpets, all kinds, new and used. A chance for good bargains, as the goods must be sold.

HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By L. MOSES & CO., Auctioneers, No. 25 East Washington-st.

THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1876.

Large auction sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Underwear, Felt Skirts, Lustres, Blankets, 200 pieces 3-4 and 3-4 Cassimeres. Two Handsome Seal Skin Sacques.

BY E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 205 East Randolph-st.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,

Of all kinds at AUCTION, this morning, at 10. Parlor Suits, Dressing Case, and Plain Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Book-Cases, Mattresses, Bedding, etc. Also a full line of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, new and used.

HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

PROFESSIONAL.

PILES AND FISTULA positively cured, or NO CHARGE, without PAIN, or the use of knife, ligature, or caustic. Dr. J. B. C. PHILLIPS, 187 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.